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KOREA TODAY

NO. 80

1963

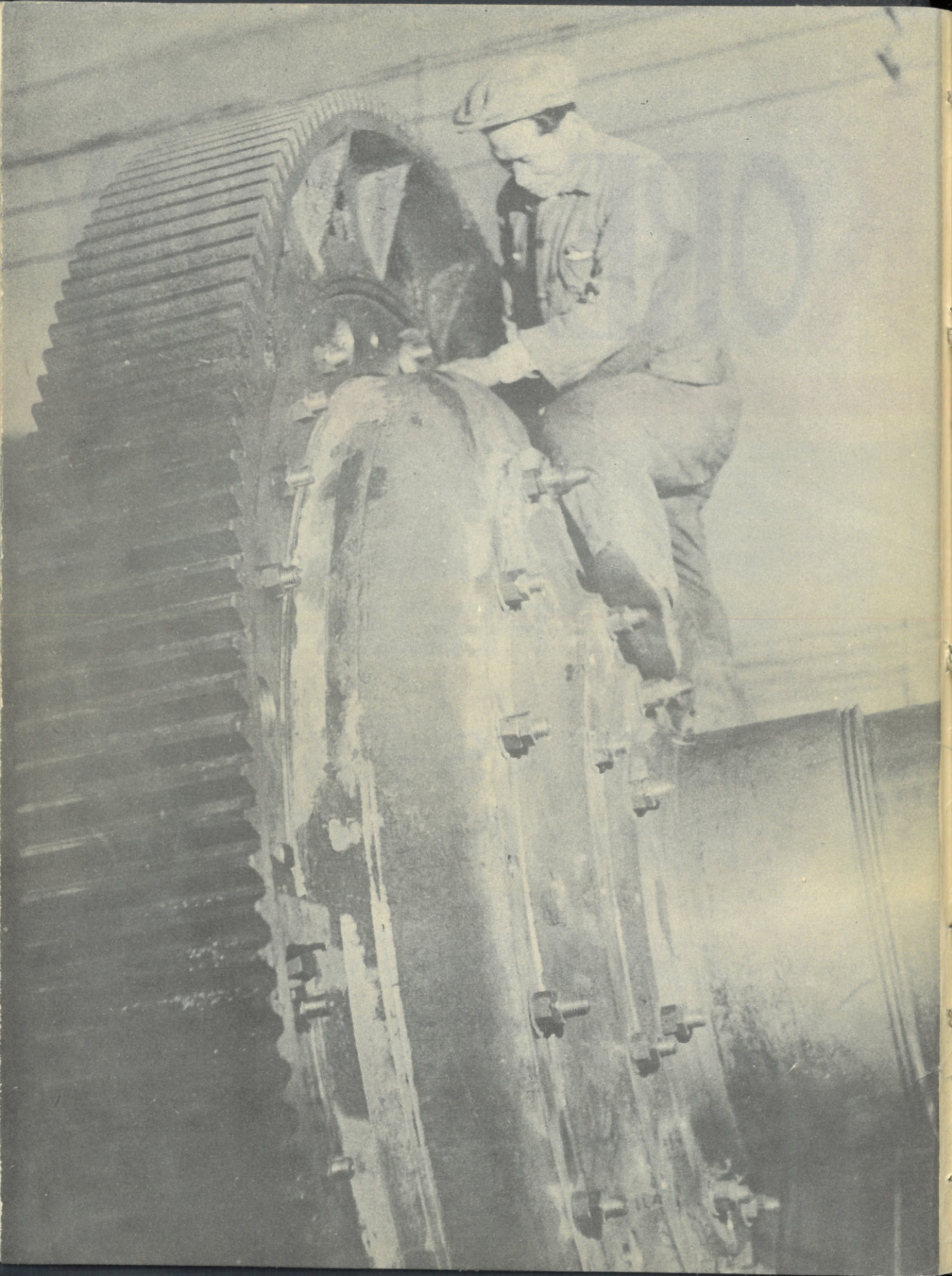
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1963

NEW PROSPECTS

KOREA'S EXTRAC- TION INDUSTRY

KOREAN SPORTSMEN AND TOKYO OLYMPIC



KOREA TODAY

No. 1 (80)

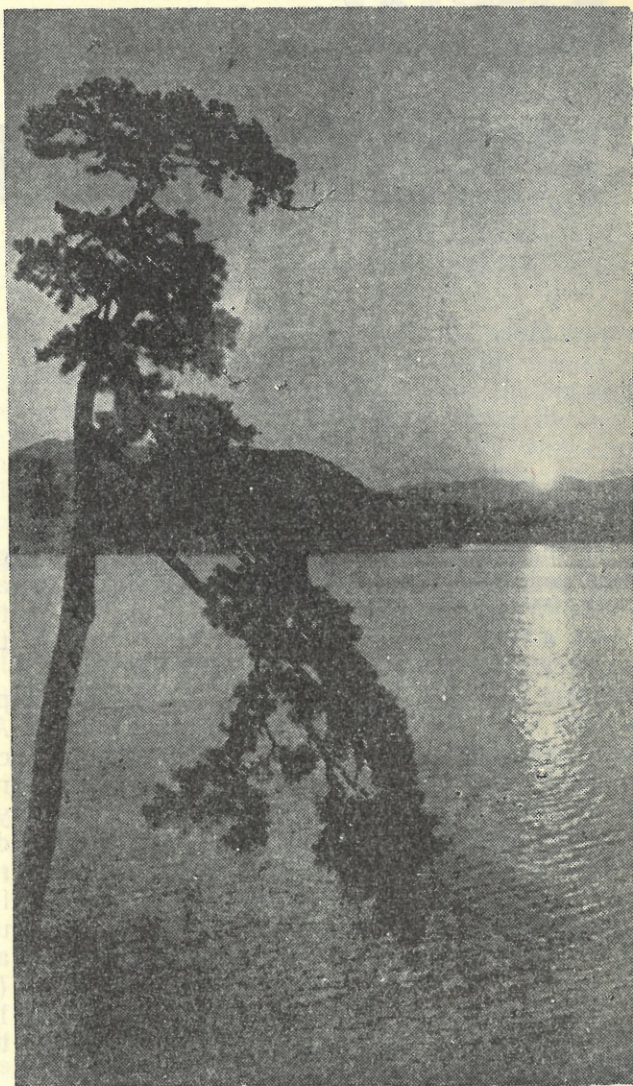
1963

MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING
HOUSE

Pyongyang

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Inside Front Cover: Koosung Min-
ing Machinery Factory produces
more than 200 kinds of ma-
chines. Photo shows the assem-
bly of a large-size ball mill at
the factory

Back Cover: Moranbong Hill in
winter

NEW PROSPECTS

To the people of Korea the year 1963 will be a year of preparations for a new leap.

The Workers' Party of Korea has laid down a new plan: in 1964 the country will produce 3,000,000 tons of rice, 200,000 tons of meat and 300,000,000 metres of fabrics. By the end of 1964 600,000 new flats will have gone up in urban and rural areas—a continuation of the housing construction programme started in 1962. Then our people, as they had dreamed for centuries, would lead a bountiful life of "eating rice and much meat, wearing fine clothes and living in tile-roofed houses."

To attain such grand goals the Korean people will this year consolidate the achievements scored in the struggle for conquering the Six Heights last year and make full preparations for scaling another peak.

The Six Heights—last year's main goal—were the heights of 5,000,000 tons of grain, 250,000,000 metres of fabrics, 800,000 tons of marine products, 1,200,000 tons of steel, 15,000,000 tons of coal, and 200,000 flats in cities and rural villages. The task of Six Heights based itself on the basic task of the first three years under the Seven-Year Plan—a marked improvement in the people's living.

The 1962 national economy plan centered around the Six Heights was a giant and difficult plan foreseeing a high tempo of the

growth of production both in industry and agriculture. But our people attained a historical victory in the struggle for fulfilling the plan.

Among the Six Heights particularly important was 5,000,000 tons of grain output. And the nation's co-op farm members successfully conquered the height despite the most unfavourable weather conditions last year. The year started with a prolonged drought. Then followed a three-month long rainy season, accompanied by big floods on four occasions and typhoons. There was an unseasonable cold spell too. Yet, our peasants harvested over 5,000,000 tons of grain. (The grain harvest was 2,873,000 tons in 1956, 3,803,000 tons in 1960, and 4,830,000 tons in 1961.)

That the annual harvest kept increasing year after year shows that our agricultural production is not dependent upon the change of weather or other chance factors but is reliably and steadily growing in accordance with the laws of development of socialist economy like in industrial production. Last year's farming most eloquently testifies to this.

Likewise the heights of 250,000,000 metres of fabrics and 800,000 tons of marine products, an increase of 30 per cent each over the previous year, were successfully scaled. Then 200,000 flats were built in ur-

ban and rural areas as planned. (The Seven-Year Plan calls for altogether 1,200,000 flats—600,000 each in cities and rural villages or two-fold the number of flats built during the past seven years.) Thus a decisive victory was recorded during the past year in the execution of the tasks for the first three years under the Seven-Year Plan.

In the field of heavy industry, too, the tasks were fulfilled as a whole. According to preliminary data, compared with the previous year following increases were noted: 29 per cent for pig iron and granulated iron, 40 per cent for steel, and 10 per cent for coal. Great results were registered also in electric, chemical and machine-building industries.

During the past year the country witnessed the construction of many new factories and shops. Among them were the new medium plate rolling mill with a production capacity of 80,000 tons in the Sungjin Steel Works, the steel pipe material rolling shop with a capacity of 30,000 tons in the Kangsun Steel Works, the non-ferrous metal rolling shop with a capacity of 12,000 tons in the Nampo Smeltery, the Bongoong Caustic Soda Factory with a capacity of 50,000 tons and the sulphuric acid shop with a capacity of 45,000 tons in the Moonpyung Smeltery.

Thus the country's heavy industry reinforced during the past year can serve more effectively for the development of light industry and agriculture and for advancement in the people's living.

On the strength of the big results attained in the first two years of the Seven-Year Plan, particularly in the past year, the Korean people will conquer a yet higher peak for the further betterment of the people's living. And the great results have opened a broad avenue which will lead us to marked progress in the people's life during the next two or three years. The Korean people will endeavour as ever in 1963 and 1964. We will carry out more thoroughly the Party line, the correctness and vitality of which have been proved through our experience, the line that calls for a priority development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture and an over-all advancement in science and culture.

In socialist construction, moreover, the principle of self-reliance will be maintained and the Party's invariable line of strengthening the foundation of self-sufficient national economy will be carried through.

The basic task of the national economic plan for 1963 calls for consolidation of results attained in the conquest of Six Heights and preparations for a higher peak. To this end, main efforts will be directed to agriculture and light industry this year. In the sphere of heavy industry efforts will be concentrated on the mining industry while the existing factories will be better equipped and reinforced.

The Party and Government, while continuously developing the processing industry, will concentrate investments in the mining industry in 1963-1964 to reinforce the material and technical basis of ore and coal mines and see to it that the growing demands of the national economy for ores and coal are fully satisfied.

Consequently we will continue to vigorously carry on the work of putting flesh on the skeletons of heavy industry and direct special attention to introducing in an over-all way up-to-date science and technology, mechanization and automation and to producing substitutes for materials our country lacks. In this way the base of heavy industry will be strengthened further so as to give a more effective aid to the development of light industry and agriculture.

At the same time much investment will be made in the electric industry and the construction of power stations under way will be stepped up.

In the machine-building industry to which much efforts will be continuously directed during the whole course of the Seven-Year Plan heavy-machine industry is expected to make a rapid growth within one or two years. We will expand the heavy machine-building factories, utilize to the maximum equipment and build new ones to meet fully the demands of power stations, mines and other big factories for equipment.

In the field of light industry the textile industry will guard firmly the height of 250,000,000 metres of fabrics while making preparations for next year, when the textile industry will face a height of 300,000,000

metres of fabrics. In the meantime, the range of varieties and quality of daily items and foodstuffs will be greatly widened and improved and the volume of production too will greatly increase.

The height of 5,000,000 tons of grain will be held this year and main efforts will be directed to increasing rice yield, thus improving the qualitative structure of grain yield. The Party and Government have laid down a task of harvesting over 3,000,000 tons of rice in 1964, which will mean that everyone would be eating rice then.

For the realization of this plan, the programme of nature re-making will be stepped up.

Efforts will be poured into the Amrok Irrigation Project which will water some 90,000 hectares. Then another giant project will be started. The Ryesung River will be dammed to irrigate some 100,000 hectares of land in North and South Hwanghai Provinces. Besides, the present irrigation facilities will be utilized more effectively and the construction of medium and small irrigation facilities will be stepped up while the work of cultivating the tideland on the west coast will be pushed ahead further.

It is expected that by the spring of 1964 new 60,000 hectares will be added to the acreage of paddy-fields so as to make it possible to transplant rice on 600,000 hectares of paddy-fields.

Along with this, rice will be planted on an extensive scale in non-paddy fields, some 150,000 hectares this year. The figure will increase to 300,000 hectares next year. Considerable success was attained during the past year.

Moreover, attention will be focussed on mechanization, the introduction of chemistry in agriculture as well as on the improvement of seeds and farming methods. During the year the countryside will receive additional 2,700 tractors, 1,350 trucks. In this way, it is planned, in 1964 rice will be sown to 600,000 and 300,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields respectively and the area sown to corn and beans will be greatly extended so as to guarantee a yield of over 5,000,000 tons including 3,000,000 tons of rice.

Measures are also being taken for the

rapid development of animal husbandry. It is foreseen that starting from 1964 more feed grain will be available and meat output will reach 200,000 tons.

At the same time the areas under various oil-bearing crops, hemp and fibre-crops will be expanded. Then fruit-growing and sericulture, too, will make big strides.

Along with the development of industry and agriculture the housing construction will be stepped up for the working people. Every year 100,000 modern flats each will be built in town and country.

All these tasks will be carried out successfully during 1963 and 1964 and the people's living will make a decisive improvement and the country's economic foundation will be further reinforced. The year 1964 will mark another turning point in the life of the people.

The year 1964 will witness the enforcement of nine-year compulsory technical education. And the higher education will keep expanding. The number of specialists and technicians stood at over 160,000 in 1962, but the figure will reach 420,000 in 1964. Moreover, by that time the cadres above and including the shop heads in all our factories will have the qualifications of engineers and specialists or of technicians and junior specialists.

The prospects for the country which is forging ahead towards the high peak of socialism are bright. When all these are translated into reality, the revolutionary democratic base of the North will be strengthened and the struggle for the country's peaceful unification and relieving our compatriots in South Korea from misery be promoted.

Basing ourselves on the firm position of the Workers' Party of Korea that the country's unification must be realized by the Korean people themselves and peacefully without outside interference under the condition that the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea, we will wage a vigorous struggle for unifying the country peacefully and saving the South Korean people as soon as possible.

The bright prospects of the country are inspiring boundlessly the entire working people of Korea to another creative labour struggle.

Greetings to My Friends

SHIN KO SONG

Vice-Chairman, Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity

Many friends I have in all parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

As I think of them, I feel a deep sense of joy and confidence.

I met them at different places and on different occasions. But we all talked about our ardent wish for the people's freedom, mankind's progress. We also talked about crushing imperialism and colonialism that oppress the peoples and drive them to unhappiness.

There were some from those countries that had won independence in name only and whose domestic affairs — political, economic, military and diplomatic—are controlled by the alien imperialists. I met many from newly independent countries, whose peoples were struggling to lay a firm foundation for their country. I also met many from the countries where fierce battles were fought to gain independence.

They all firmly believed this point: the time had gone forever when imperialism could suppress and enslave the people at will, and no force on earth could subdue the people fighting for freedom and independence, progress and prosperity.

From their experience the Korean people know well about the bitter life of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries and they have full sympathy with those who are still going through the bitter life. The Ko-

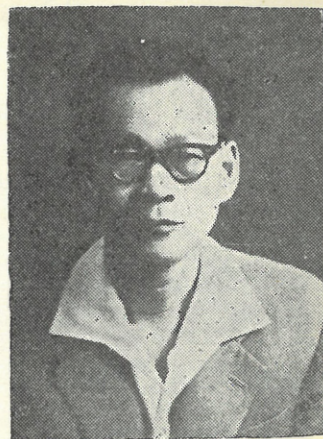
rean people also know that only when the people unite and wage a resolute struggle they will win true freedom and happiness, and that they can defend them successfully once they win them.

The Korean people have always expressed friendship and solidarity with the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Last summer a young man from South Rhodesia told me:

"You must feel very happy. You have an excellent leader like Premier Kim Il Sung and a mighty and tested Party like the Workers' Party of Korea. People like you are our hope and a guide for a people like us who are fighting for national independence."

In South Rhodesia and many other countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America acute struggles are on for national independence and against colonialism



and racism. The Korean people support whole-heartedly their struggles.

There is no force on earth that can block the path of mankind's progress. Not certainly the dying imperialism.

The struggle of the heroic Cuban people against U.S. imperialism and for the defence of their revolution is inspiring the peoples who have risen up in the national liberation struggle to cast aside the yoke of imperialism and colonialism and win freedom and independence.

It is my hope that our solidarity in our struggle against the aggressive schemes of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and for national independence and freedom will be strengthened further.

Our Unanimous Wish

CHUN SE BONG

Chairman of the Korean Writers' Union

New Year is dawning. A year of hopes and aspirations! This year too will add so many new pages to the brilliancy of our history.

As I greet the New Year morn I feel my heart swelling with deep emotions over the happiness that I enjoy in the ever prospering fatherland.



Much is to be done in the new year, as we have so many dreams and aspirations.

Among them is one thing that we feel so keenly to our bones. It is the question of peaceful unification of the country. This is what the entire Korean people are hoping so earnestly to realize.

How long has it been since the country was split and the nation was divided into north and south?

No more shall we tolerate the presence of the U.S. imperialists on our soil. We cannot let their blood-stained hands bring more misfortunes to our people. We must drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and open the gate so that we can meet again and embrace each other again.

We must make the U.S. imperialist army quit South Korea. The North and the South should conclude a peace agreement pledging not to use armed force against each other, and reduce the strength of the respective armed forces to 100,000 or less. In this way we can remove tension in Korea created by U.S.

imperialism and realize economic and cultural contacts and co-operation.

The withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from South Korea, the conclusion of a peace agreement between North and South Korea and the reduction of the armed forces would prove to be an important first step on the highway to the unification of the country.

We deem it necessary to organize an economic committee composed of representatives of North and South Korea for the purpose of carrying out effectively the exchange between the North and South.

When the intercourse and mutual co-operation between the North and South are realized, we will be able to take another step forward to take a radical measure for realizing initial unification of the country. In order to achieve the initial unification of the country, we consider it reasonable to enforce the Confederation our Party and the Government of our Republic have already proposed.

The proposed Confederation is to be enforced by means of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Korea to solve jointly matters of common concern to the nation, while leaving the present socio-political systems in North and South Korea as they are and ensuring independent activities of the two governments.

Then, we can conduct all-Korea free. general elections for the complete unification of our country.

The above has been what Pre-

mier Kim Il Sung has elucidated once more on the question of the country's peaceful unification at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Long ago he showed how the country be unified peacefully.

Indeed his proposal speaks for the 30 million Korean people and it is beaconing their path. The people of North and South Korea draw great inspiration from his plan.

To translate this plan into reality we will wage a yet fierce struggle this year.

I pledge myself to devote everything I have to the country's socialist construction so as to realize unification at the earliest date.

In 1963 the Korean people will make greater strides.

Literature and art, too, will bloom more beautifully than ever. And the cultural revolution will make a big step forward. Nothing will be nobler for me to put my heart and soul to accelerate the cultural revolution.

A strict vigilance over the enemies who hamper the country's unification must be exercised, and I must sharpen my pen more.

South Korean men of culture who are groaning in abject poverty and non-rights must devote themselves to the realization of this one and only wish of the entire Korean people, the country's peaceful unification.

In this way we can make the year 1963 a year of delivering a new blow to U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Towards New Victory

PAK KEUM OK

Hero of Labour



The year 1962 was really a good year.

During the year the Korean people waged an untiring struggle and planted the banners of victory on the Six Heights—the year's targets.

In the field of textile industry, too, the workers successfully scaled the Height of 250 million metres of fabrics. And with pride and a swelling chest we look back on the path we have traversed.

In the closing days of 1961 and the early part of 1962 Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill, where I work. It was he who made it possible for us to attain such results. When he visited our factory he showed us how the factory's management and operation should be reorganized and how the level of guidance be raised.

During the past year I was given the highest honour for the citizen, Hero of Labour.

It goes without saying that I owe all this honour and glory to the Workers' Party of Korea

that has brought me up. During the past fourteen years since I came to this mill to become a weaver, I have done my best in carrying into practice what the Party taught me and following the path the Party indicated.

Now I am able to and actually attend 36 weaving machines and lead a Chullima workteam.

In 1961 I surpassed the state assignment by 140 per cent. Then in 1962 I finished the year's quotas by April 29. My five co-workers of the workteam who attended a total of nearly one hundred looms finished all their quotas by October.

The Korean people are rushing ahead. Stagnation and standstill are alien to them. They only know forging ahead, dashing ahead. A daughter of such a nation, I work and live in such a spirit.

The year 1962 was a good year, but 1963 will be better.

This year the Korean people will consolidate what they gained in the old year—the Six Heights—and will make preparations for

conquering a yet higher peak.

On the textile front, the Height of 250 million metres of fabrics will be held firmly and preparations will be made for the next year's task, a height of 300 million metres.

It is my resolve to complete my quotas under the Seven-Year Plan by August 15 this year. Then I shall be finishing the Seven-Year Plan four years and four months ahead of schedule so far as my assignment is concerned. I am confident this can be done judging from the record of my work since 1961. Also, I will do my best to shorten the time for my workteam and shop to finish the assignments.

I am full of hopes and my heart beats fast with the joy of youth. And I will go forward towards a new, greater victory following the path the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung indicate. Towards the bright future I will keep continued innovation and uninterrupted advance at the speed of Chullima.

FOR THE COUNTRY'S PEACEFUL UNIFICATION WITH NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

The realities of our country present it as the most burning issue of the Korean people to unify the territory and nation split into two parts, north and south.

At the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held at the latter part of October last, Premier Kim Il Sung indicated the path which will lead the thirty million people of Korea to a happy life in a great family, putting an end to the abnormal situation created in the country.

Proceeding from the consideration that the unification of the country has become complicated and arduous owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, Premier Kim Il Sung elucidated again the unification proposal: independent, peaceful unification of the country should be realized gradually by taking a series of intermediary steps under the condition that foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea. Indeed the programmatic proposal clearly illumines the only feasible road to the unification of the country and is in full accord with the national interests of the entire Korean people and the prevailing objective realities. It has shown again how sincerely the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic are striving to use every condition and all potentialities for the realization of the unification of the country, the burning desire of our nation, and to relieve our compatriots in South Korea from misery.

The stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on the country's unification proceeds from the consideration that the question of unifying Korea is a matter of internal affairs of the Korean people, and accordingly, it can be settled by no one else but the Koreans themselves.

Premier Kim Il Sung emphasized as follows:

"The unification of our country should be realized independently and peacefully without any outside interference by driving out all foreign troops."

The Korean people have secured every condition to decide by themselves the destiny of their country and the nation. Ample evidence: the people in the North, who have firmly taken power in their own hands, have firmly built up their own life politically, economically and culturally; repulsed the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had unleashed the aggressive war and invaded the northern part of the country; have healed the war-wounds in a short space of time and turned North Korea into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy; and now they are marching forward towards the high eminence of socialism at the speed of Chullima.

No ground, none whatsoever, exists for any foreign country to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea. Nor does the U.N. have any right to intervene in the Korean question.

However, the U.S. imperialists, still occupying South Korea since liberation, have converted it into their colony and military base and driven the South Korean society to utter ruin. More, they constantly aggravate tension and threaten peace in Korea resorting to every sinister scheme to hinder Korea's unification.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people, and it is the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of our country. Only by driving out the U.S. troops from South Korea, can the unification be achieved. But the U.S. imperialists, raising outcries about the non-existent "communist aggression from the North", are running riot to justify their unlawful occupation of South Korea.

All this only testifies to their criminal scheme to invade the whole of Korea and then Asia. Hence, in order to attain the unification of the country, it is of paramount importance to eliminate tension created between the North and South by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. army should be made to withdraw, and the North and South conclude a peace agreement that both sides refrain from attacking each other, and the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively. This would go a long way towards relieving the South Korean people of the heavy burdens of military expenses, would remove the tension artificially created between North and South Korea, thereby creating an atmosphere of mutual trust.

This would prove an important first step towards attaining the unification of the country.

When the tension between North and South Korea is removed and mutual confidence secured, it is then necessary to take measures for the realization of economic intercourse and co-operation.

The most urgent question in South Korea is to save its totally ruined economy, the product of the colonial plunder and aggressive U.S. "aid," and to improve the extremely deteriorated life of the people. This question can be solved only through the realization of economic and cultural contacts and co-operation between North and South Korea.

Historical lessons show that the catastrophic crisis of the South Korean economy cannot be saved by inviting U.S. imperialist "aid" or foreign monopolist funds. The invitation of foreign capital is a road to dependence and ruin. It will further drive the South Korean economy into the abyss of irrevocable destruction. And South Korea is devoid of all means for saving itself from the present catastrophic crisis.

The foundation of the independent national economy built in North Korea constitutes a sure guarantee for the independent development of the national economy of the whole Korea. Only by utilizing the economic foundation laid in the North through the economic intercourse and co-operation between the North and South, can the industry and agriculture of South Korea be rehabilitated and developed, millions of unemployed get a job and the living of the South Korean people be improved as a whole. It is a necessary, practical measure for the promotion of North-South intercourse and co-operation to form an economic committee composed of representatives of both parts of Korea. The formation of such an economic committee will signify the most rea-

sonable step towards discussing practical questions as regards the economic intercourse and co-operation between the North and South.

When relations between North and South Korea are established in this way, it is most reasonable to take another step forward to carry into effect the Confederation already proposed by the Government of the Republic.

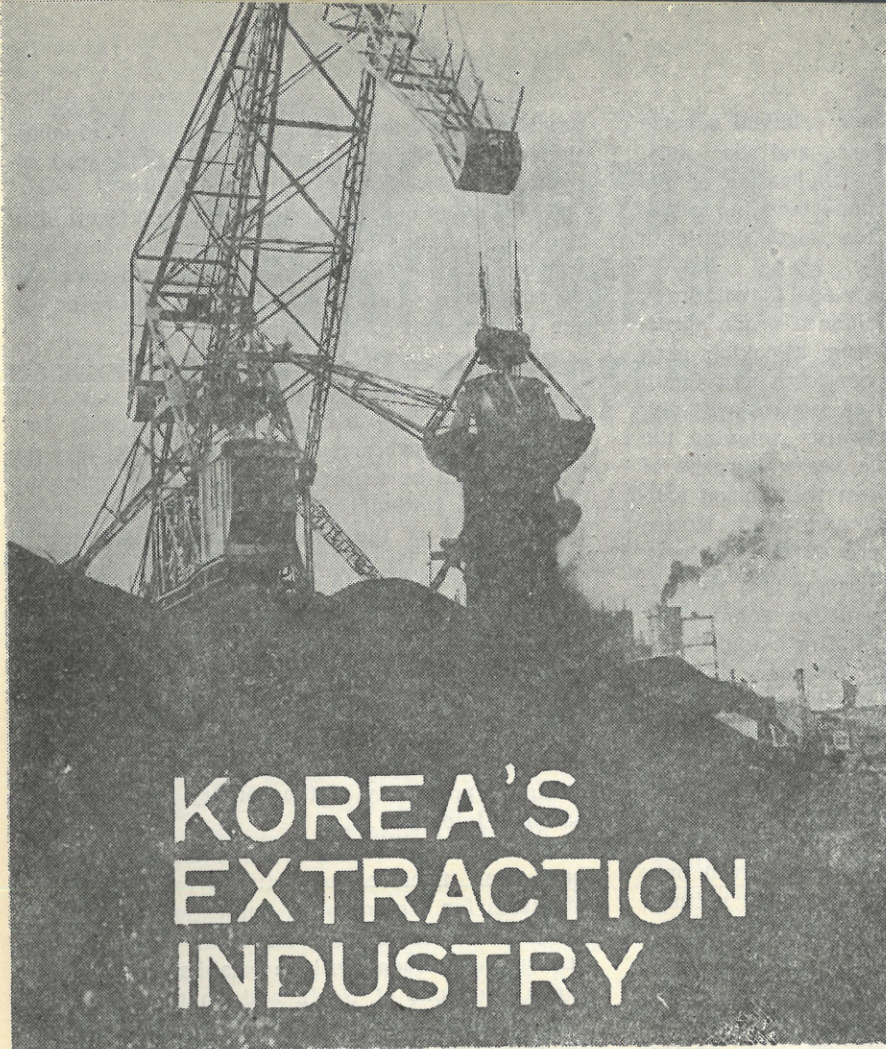
The proposed Confederation, while leaving the present socio-political systems in North and South Korea as they are and ensuring independent activities of the governments of the D.P.R.K. and the R.O.K., is to be enforced by means of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the two governments which will jointly solve the matters of common concern to the nation. The realization of the Confederation will make it possible to make a co-ordinated development of the national economy and culture, to exploit jointly all the resources of the country, and to participate as a single nation in many fields of activities on the international arena, thereby opening up a very favourable phase for attaining prosperity of the country and promoting national interests.

When the above-mentioned intermediary steps have been taken, an opportunity for working out measures for the complete unification of the country will be created and matured. Then a unified central government will be established, representing all sections of North and South Korean people, through all-Korea free elections on democratic principle, under the condition that no foreign interference is allowed and the free movement of North and South Korean people and the freedom of their political activities are ensured. For this purpose, suppression of all the patriotic, democratic movements in South Korea must be removed, the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and strike and all other democratic rights be guaranteed, and all the political parties and social organizations dissolved be restored, and the freedom of their activities be guaranteed. This is the only practical, feasible and the most reasonable road to the unification and fair to both sides.

There is no other way for Korea to follow.

To unify the divided country as early as possible is the unanimous desire of our nation, which no force on earth can check. It is the inevitable conclusion of the developing history.

The entire patriotic people of North and South Korea, rallied firmly under the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, will certainly attain the great task of unifying the country.



KOREA'S EXTRACTION INDUSTRY

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXTRACTION INDUSTRY

Our country is favoured with rich deposits of minerals—gold, silver, lead, graphite, tungsten, molybdenum, magnesite, coal, etc.

Until the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, these riches of Korea were shipped to Japan as raw materials or half-finished goods under the colonial predatory rule of Japanese imperialism. More, the Japanese imperialists destroyed our ore and coal mines mercilessly when they fled from Korea.

Such being the case, when the country was liberated, the Workers' Party of Korea worked out the policy of building an independent national economy and concentrated efforts on a systematic rehabilitation and reconstruction of those mines destroyed or inundated by the Japanese imperial-

ists. Even in the harsh years of the war against U.S. imperialism (1950-53), the Party saw to it that geological surveying was carried out in a planned manner for a radical development in our extraction industry. And reliable raw-material and fuel bases were built up thanks to the correct economic policy of the Party of finding out latent resources or substituting raw materials not available at home with what we have. The once backward processing industry of the country rapidly developed from the production of raw materials to that of half-finished goods, then to the production of finished goods.

During the Five-Year Plan period (The plan was fulfilled one year ahead of schedule.), our Party directed profound concern to reconstructing and expanding the existing mines, carrying out mechanization and developing more new mines.

The Moosan Mine, a big iron ore producer,

made it a rule to conduct scraping work ahead of ore extraction, reorganized and expanded its ore dressing centre, reinforced its technical equipment. In this way it greatly contributed to meeting the growing demands of the national economy for iron ore.

Many sieving centres were built at iron mines in the western part of the country. Thus high-quality iron ores have come to be supplied to the Hwanghai Iron Works and other iron and steel works.

In 1961, the output of iron ore increased 5.2 times that in 1956, with the result that the production of steel and steel products expanded 5 times and pig iron and granulated iron nearly two times compared with 1944, the pre-liberation year.

Also a good number of mines were opened, rehabilitated or expanded into modern, large-scale ones in the post-war period, registering a considerable increase in the output of copper and other non-ferrous minerals, alloying elements such as tungsten, nickel and molybdenum, as well as

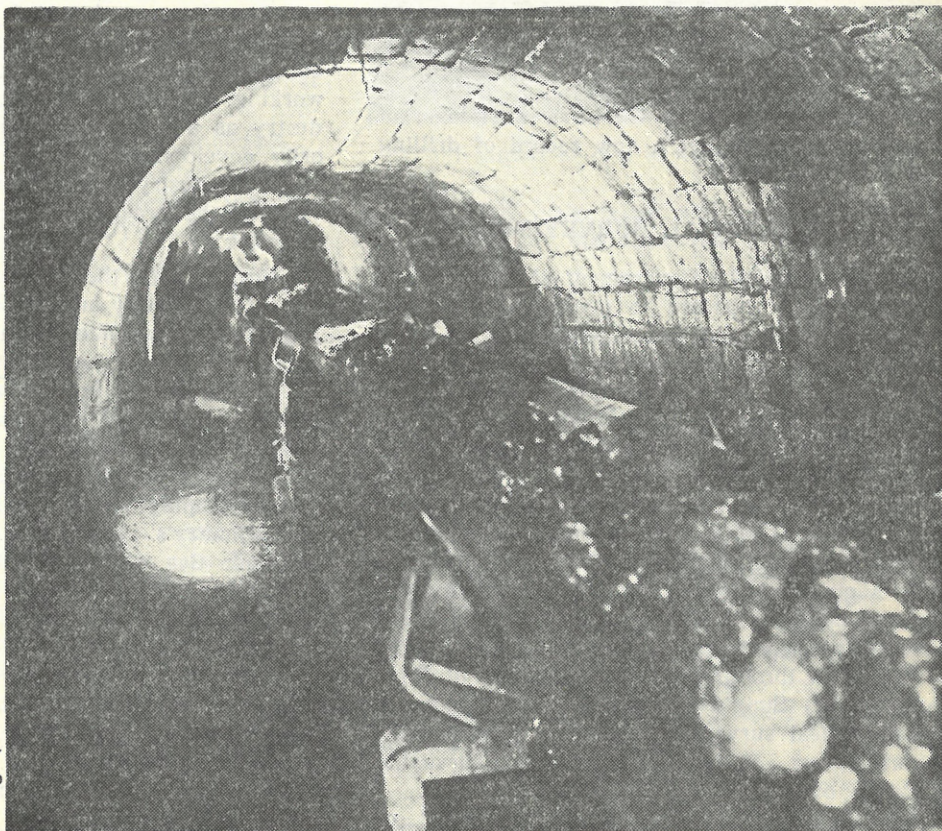
non-metallic minerals to fully satisfy the domestic demands. Especially, the production of graphite, magnesite and barytes—the main components of our mineral resources—was expanded.

In the field of coal industry efforts were concentrated on the capital construction at the existing coal mines while developing new ones in an extensive way, with the result that coal output in 1961 increased 3 times that in 1956.

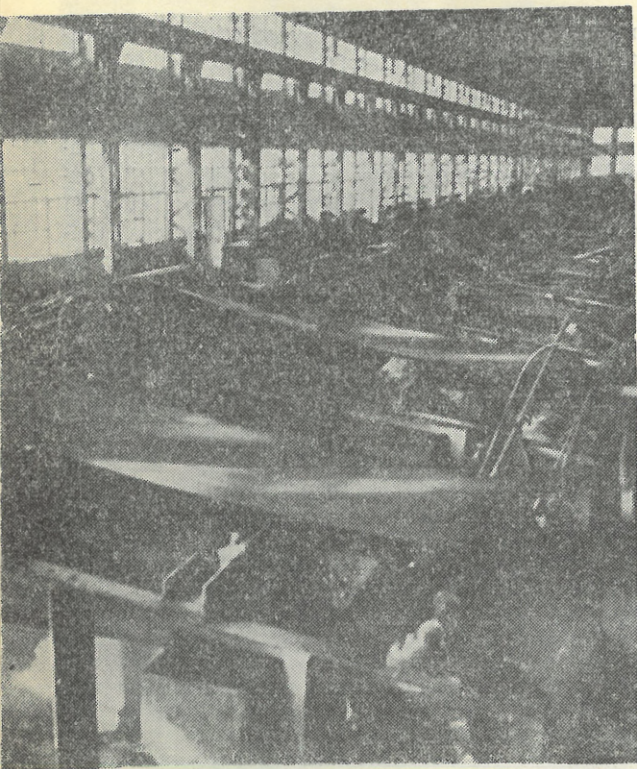
Great achievements were also registered through the introduction of advanced mining methods and the improvement of technical equipment in ore and coal mines.

Labour-consuming work in mining has been mechanized and it is now gradually going over to automation. Compared with 1956, the work done by machines in 1960 increased 1.4 times in loading dirt, rock and shale at the mine faces, 1.7 times in transporting at the hewing places, and 5.2 times in coal haul by electric cars.

During the First Five-Year Plan period 6,612 inventions as well as advanced techniques were put into practice, and the high-speed drilling movement was pushed ahead energetically at the



A view of the permanent pit at Anjoo Coal Mine



An inside view of the dressing centre of Moosan Mine

mines. The Li Chan Do Chullima work-team of the Sungchun Mine set a new record of drilling 504 metres a month.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYING

The Party and the Government of the Republic directed deep concern to geological surveying for the rapid development of extraction industry.

Adhering to the principle of giving precedence to geological surveying, efforts were concentrated on surveying deep inside the existing mines and their vicinities and an extensive surveying of the undeveloped areas was organized.

Along with the large-scale expansion of many existing mines—Mannyun, Rakyun, Kumduk, Holidong, Sungchun, Jairyung, Eunryool, Manduk, etc.—a great number of new mines including the Kapsan, Dukhyun, Seungchang and Wiwon mines have been opened.

Moreover, through the implementation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions on stepping up the geological surveying work, the ranks of surveyors grew in number to conduct surveying work all over the territory of our Republic.

The September 1958 Plenum of the C.C. of

the Workers' Party of Korea, laying down a definite orientation of developing geological surveying into a nation-wide movement, called upon the whole nation to the task.

Thus our extraction industry scored great successes in the past period.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTS

As many new branches of processing industry are set up with its rapid development and the powerful heavy and light industrial bases come into being, our country has undergone tremendous changes. These new realities of the country demand more and more minerals and fuel of better quality. Accordingly, in order to fully utilize the production capacity of the existing processing enterprises and to give full reign to the powerful processing industry, it is imperative to develop decisively the extraction industry one step ahead of the processing industry.

Particularly, the vast programme of the Seven-Year Plan (1961-67) confronts our extraction industry with new important tasks.

To produce 2.2-2.5 million tons of steel at the close of the Seven-Year Plan we would need not only a huge volume of iron ores but also increased production of various special steel, light and rare metals. And the development of metalworking, chemical and other branches of the industry as a whole calls for more coal. The priority development of extraction industry to processing industry poses as an urgent question in view of the practical demand of our developing industry.

Only through the accelerated development of extraction industry and by securing a considerable reserve of raw materials and fuel, can we normalize production and maintain the high tempo of development in our national economy. The further accelerated development of our industry through the rapid advance of the extraction industry is of great significance in rehabilitating and developing the South Korean economy after the country's unification and in strengthening economic ties with our fraternal countries.

Just for this reason, our Party has been directing serious attention to the development of extraction industry.

At the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly, on October 23, 1962, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth militant tasks of continuously developing the processing industry and, at the same time, concentrating investment on extraction industry in 1963-64 to reinforce

the material and technical bases of ore and coal mines, and fully meeting the growing demands of the national economy for ores and coal.

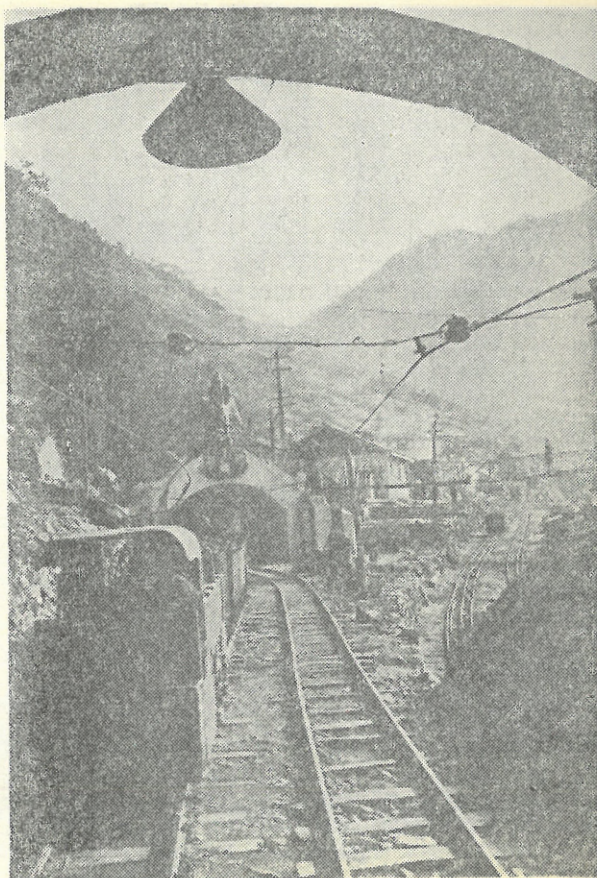
The Seven-Year Plan, while concentrating efforts on the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores, expects to increase the gross output value of minerals by 2.6 times, of which iron ore 2.3 times; copper 2.5 times; lead 1.8 times; zinc more than 1.6 times. To this end, efforts are being made to carry out geological surveying more extensively and thoroughly by further strengthening the forces in this field, and a greater number of technical personnel are being trained and the technical equipment is being continuously reinforced. It is posed as important to draw up a far-ranging plan on the basis of the minute and accurate survey on geological and mining conditions of ore and coal mines and on the volume of deposits, and to carry out exploiting work in a scientific manner.

Strictly adhering to the Party policy on concentrating funds on the promising ore and coal mines, attention has also been directed to the development of large-scale ore and coal mines on an extensive scale.

With the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, we must push ahead the geological surveying work to find minerals that we are short of or totally lacking and, while increasing the output of iron ore, make efforts to extract more non-ferrous metals, rare metals and other minerals.

The rapid development of extraction industry constitutes one of the main factors in the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

At present the Party and the entire people are



Transport of coal at Ryongdeung Coal Mine

devoting all their talent and energy to successfully carry out this honourable, worthwhile and militant task.

UNDERGROUND MINE-CAR TRACK LINKS MINES

Recently underground tracks of over 2,500 metres long linking Songnam and Deukjang coal mines were opened in the western part of the country.

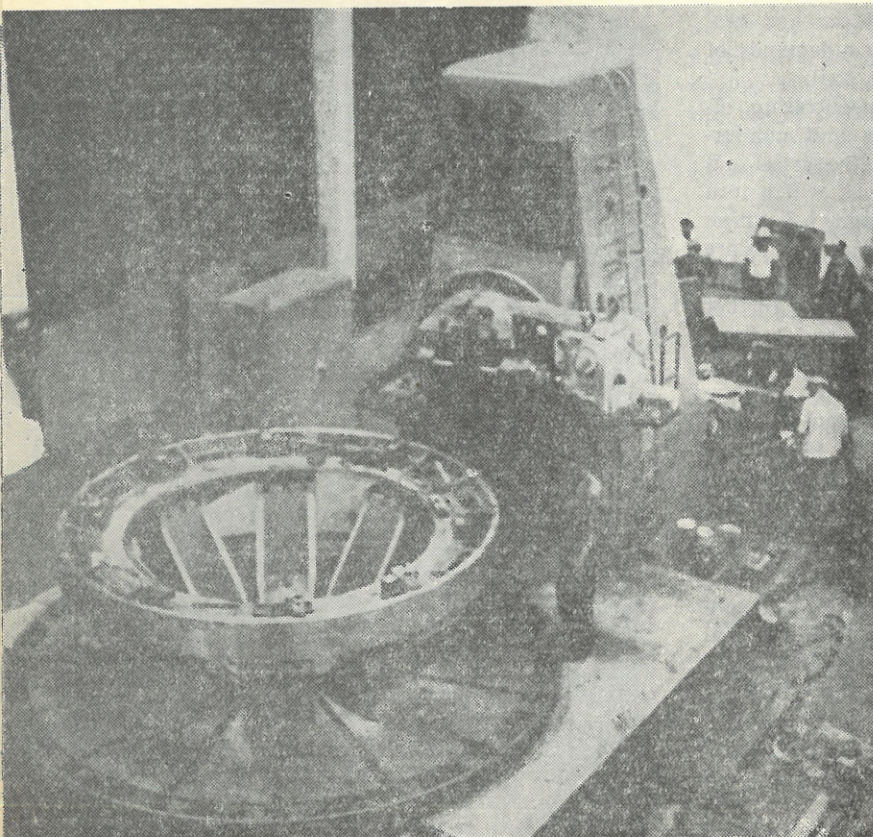
These two mines are part

of the newly developed Youth Coal Fields in South Pyongan Province. Eventually the underground mine-car tracks will be extended to Sinchang and Ryungdal mines, the other two great mines of the Youth Coal Fields. The tracks will stretch 12 kilometres.

With the opening of the Songnam-Deukjang Line,

coal mining at Deukjang with a great deposit of anthracite will start in full scale.

The builders who undertook the construction of such important underground tracks mechanized 95 per cent of their work and were able to finish the project in a short period of time.



The 6-metre hob

learned from a worker, was to go to the Moosan Mine.

"These machines were made at our factory and it took about five months for us to make them. All the designs, too, were worked out by ourselves. The 160-mm. boring machine, multi-shaft boring machine for reduction gear manufacture and all other machines which I will show you were also built at our factory," the deputy chief engineer explained.

The factory also has converters and 400-kg. hammers.

The factory is furnished with the latest equipment for the production of mining machines.

Many machines greeted my eyes when I entered the assembly shop. Among them were large-size ore grinders with a diameter of 3,200 mm., large-size ore crushers which can deal with massive ore with a diameter of 1,300 mm., drills that drive down the earth as deep as 600 metres, pit drilling machines, reduction gears and chain conveyors.

Today the factory manufactures more than 200 kinds of machines.

Visit to the Koosung Mining Machinery Factory

Koosung had been a secluded township, remote from urban districts and culture. It had been hard of access. To get to Koosung, once a Korean poet said, you have to cover 600 li traveling for six days.

Koosung, however, has changed in every respect. Industry advances and culture effloresces in Koosung.

Besides textile, machine-tool plants and others, it has a mining machinery factory that meets to a large measure the country's demands for mining equipment.

I visited the factory some time ago. The deputy chief engineer took me around the factory.

The first drop was where a 6-metre hob was. It was tooling a 6-metre cog-wheel which, I

In 1956 when it went into operation, the factory produced iron plate and simple machines such as pit cars and tipples. But at present it turns out only in 40 days the equivalent of what were produced in one whole year of 1956.

"Construction of this giant factory," the deputy chief engineer explained, "was started in

1952 when the war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors was raging. Our people had started this giant project to get more minerals after the victory in the war."

The construction was completed in early 1956 and the factory went into operation right away.

Since then output value has kept increasing. In 1961 it was 11 per cent higher than in the preceding year. And it is expected that 1962 would register a 20 per cent growth over the previous year.

Technical qualifications and educational level of the people working in the factory, I learned, have speedily improved. The factory now has six times as many technicians as in 1956, and 38 per cent of the employees are enrolled in spare-time schools.

Though it is a mountainous area, Koosung now has schools at all levels, from nurseries to colleges. In 1963, the number of technicians will increase greatly.

Today the factory supplies machines to nearly 100 coal and ore mines of the country.

A overburden remover



300 FAMILIES INTO NEW HOUSES

On October 25, 1962 in the village of the Ryongsan Co-operative Farm in Euipyori in the county of Kaepoong, 300-co-op farm families celebrated housewarming together.

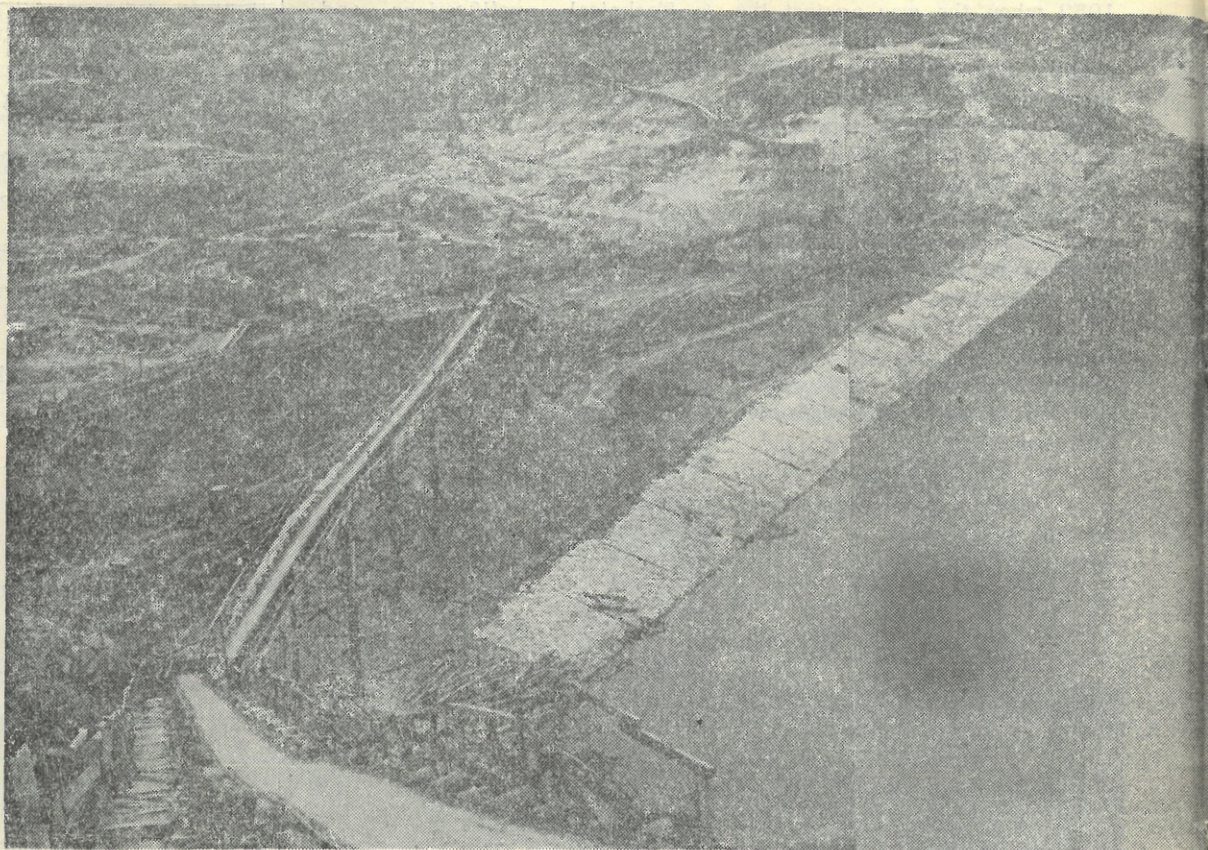
This village is a village liberated from the many years of suffering under Syngman Rhee's rule.

Until liberation there were hardly any tile-roofed houses in the village. But everything began to change for the better as soon as the village was embraced by the Republic.

In 1961 one hundred new farm houses went up, then in 1962 three hundred houses.

Of course, such big moving is not something to be seen only in this village as now every year 100,000 new flats are being built in the countryside.





NATURE IS REMADE

WITH the completion of irrigation in the main, the countryside of our country is crisscrossed with water channels.

In the light of the climatic condition of the country—a prolonged spell of drought in spring followed by floods in summer—the Workers' Party of Korea has proposed irrigation to be the first and foremost task in the technical transformation of agriculture. And efforts have been directed to the construction of irrigation facilities since the early days of liberation.

Particularly in the autumn of 1958 following the completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture the Party undertook a giant nature-remaking programme on a nation-wide scale. As a result, in six months additional 377,000 hectares were brought under irrigation.

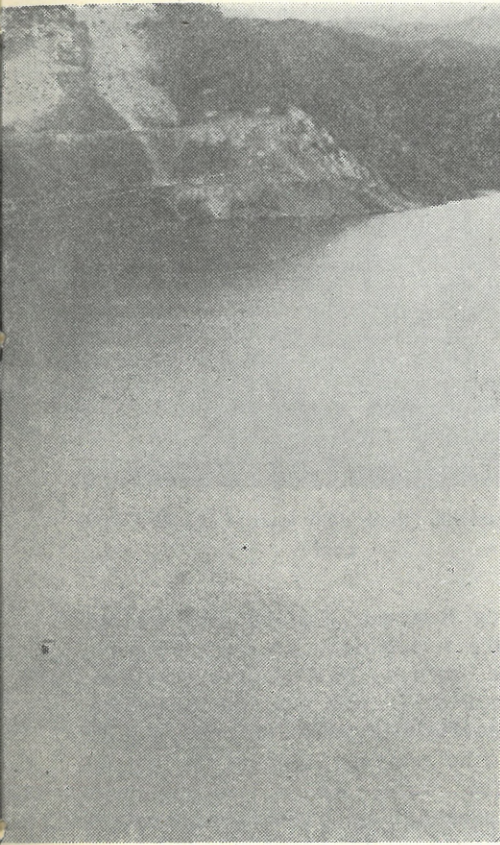
Today the country counts thousands of medium

and small irrigation projects, not to speak of the gigantic Pyongnam, Kiyang, Ujidon Irrigation Projects. All in all, 800,000 hectares of land are irrigated, an increase of seven times compared with the Japanese days. Today the entire paddy fields are irrigated and water channels run through the non-paddy fields, too.

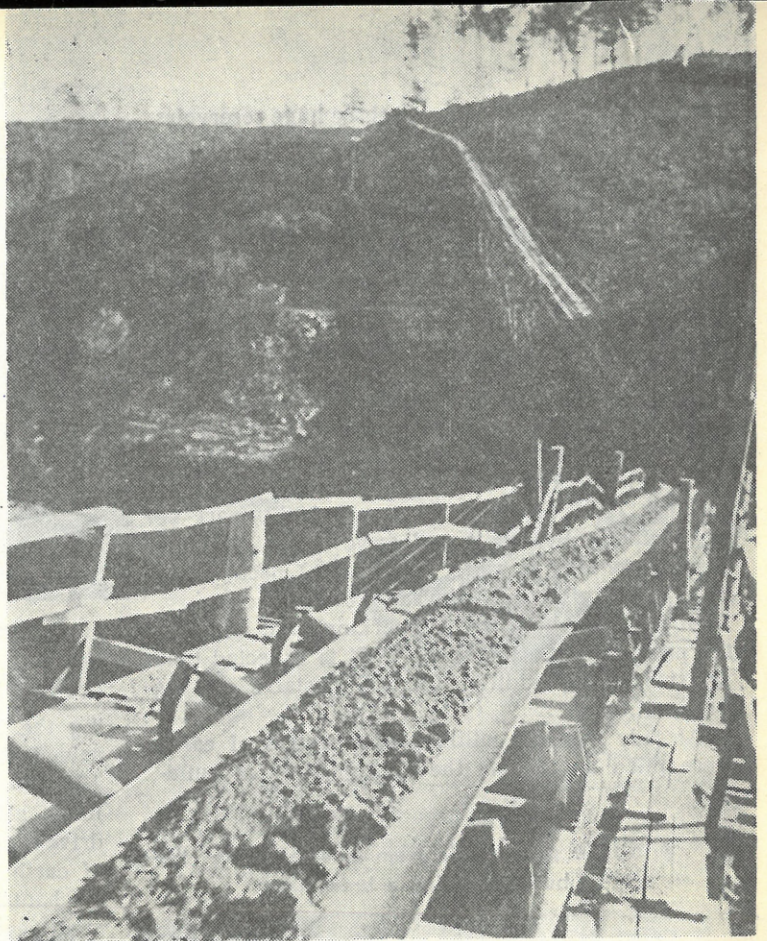
To further develop the country's agriculture the Workers' Party of Korea has called for electrification, mechanization and wide application of chemicals in agriculture while expanding the achievements attained in irrigation.

Many giant nature-remaking projects are afoot throughout the country. One of them is the one being built along the Amrok, the north-western boundary of Korea, and it will water the fields of North Pyongan Province.

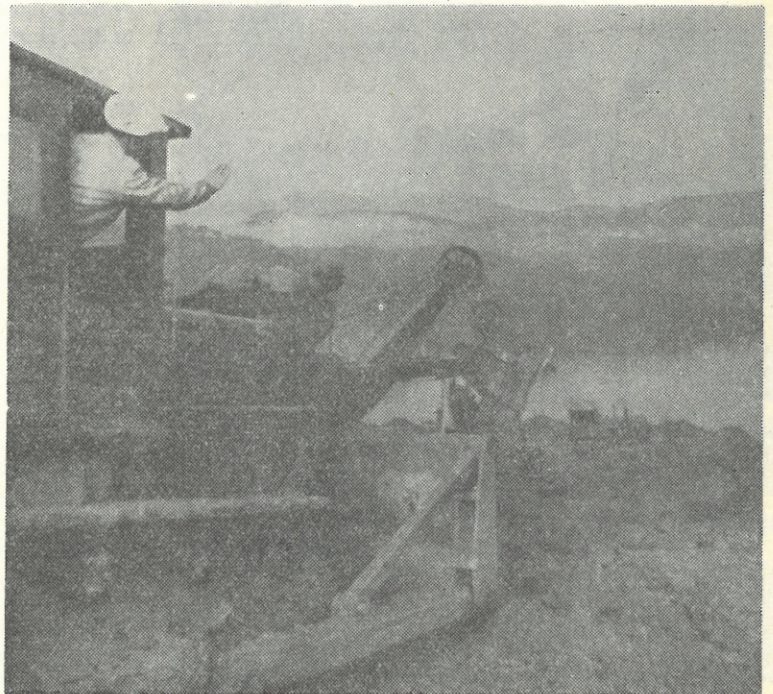
Two branches of the Amrok, Salkyo and



A view of the construction
site of Maibong Reservoir



Dirt is removed by the conveyor



Dirt excavating

Chung, will be dammed and three huge reservoirs will be built—Chunma, Baikma and Maibong. The entire west coast of North Pyongan Province will be covered with the network of waterways which will stretch in length over 2 000 li.

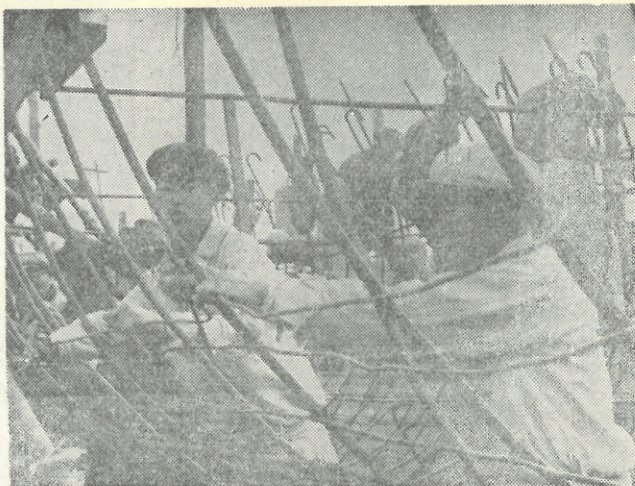
The three reservoirs which will be connected by tunnels will hold some 51,000 jungmi (one jungmi is 10,000 cubic metres) of water which will feed some 74,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields. When this project is completed, some 25,000 hectares of tideland will be brought under cultivation. All in all, the project will add 200,000 tons of rice to the average crop yields.

The Amrok irrigation project was started in summer 1961. By the spring of 1962, part of the Maibong Reservoir and some water channels were completed to water over 1,500 hectares of land in Dongrim and Chulsan Counties.

Now all the builders are working hard to finish the project before the set time. It is expected that by this spring additional 6,000 hectares will be irrigated.

Already one-half million cubic metres of earth were piled up to dam the Chung River in build-

A mobile propaganda team is entertaining the builders during a break time



They overfulfil their daily quotas by 30-40 per cent

ing the Maibong Reservoir. The builders are resolved to do the remaining earth work of some 130,000 cubic metres in a month's time and finish all structures. To this end, the excavator drivers are removing every day 700 cubic metres of earth each. And everyone is doing his best in mechanizing the work. All are showing their creativeness, overfulfilling their daily assignments.

Such labour exploits, however, are not limited to the construction site of the Maibong Reservoir.

Members of the co-operative farms in the county of Kwaksan who are undertaking the building of branch waterway No. 8 to water the fields in the county have done in twenty days what was estimated to take two months. Those who are building the 8-kilometre tunnel which will connect the Chunma and Maibong Reservoirs are overfulfilling their daily stints by 100 per cent.

Some 10,000 are working on this project, and the co-op farm members of the province are out to help the builders.

Recently the Party has laid down new tasks. In 1964 the country will turn out 3,000,000 tons of rice, 300,000,000 metres of fabrics, 200,000 tons of meat. Moreover, 600,000 new flats will stand in the urban and rural areas. Then the long-cherished dream of the Korean people—to eat rice and much meat, dress fine clothes and live in a tile-roofed house—will be realized.

The Amrok irrigation project will contribute greatly to the execution of the great tasks.



TO THE HOMELAND BREAKING THROUGH THE FOREST OF BAYONETS

PAK SUNG CHUL

Until the spring of 1935 the unit to which I belonged was active with its base in Shinsundong (Tomookou of Yenki County).

In those days the enemy was desperate in his attempt to rout us partisans in Eastern Manchuria. Day and night the enemy mustering his main force attacked our base areas. In all county base areas in Eastern Manchuria the partisans had to fight every day fierce battles against the enemy that surpassed us in number, not to speak of equipment. To make things worse, we were going through an indescribably stern trial not excluding a very acute shortage of food. Particularly painful was the consequences of the leftist errors committed in the course of the struggle against "Minsaingdan."

In such conditions, to hold to permanent partisan base areas would risk much: there was the danger of losing the initiative in the fight against the enemy, then the partisan base areas might be encircled and smashed one by one by the enemy.

Rightly judging the situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meetings in Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou in the spring of 1935 expounded a well-advised strategic line. He called for correction of errors which appeared in the struggle against "Minsaingdan", a further solidarity of the revolutionary forces along with the disbanding of permanent base areas and extension of armed struggle to a wider area.

In accordance with this line put forward by

Comrade Kim Il Sung, activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units became more bold and daring and their theatre of operation was greatly widened. They marched into southern and northern Manchuria and into Korea.

Around this time we moved from Shinsundong to Chechangtzu and it was there that we received the assignment from the Headquarters: to penetrate into Korea.

Our main task in the territory of Korea was to instil a firm conviction of ultimate victory into the hearts of the Korean people who were groaning under the cruel Japanese imperialists' rule and convince them that Korea was not dead but Korea would certainly be liberated.

We were also instructed, if successful contact was possible with the people, to establish ourselves in some place and set up revolutionary organizations in towns and villages. Then maintaining constant contact with the Headquarters, smash small enemy units and effectively combine military operations with political activities.

The situation within Korea in those days told us that it would not be easy for us to accomplish the mission.

The Japanese imperialists had built batteries at intervals of four kilometres along the Korean-Chinese border, every police sub-station was reinforced with a stone battery. Then the police network in Korea was expanded and even foresters were trained so as to keep everything, even a solitary house in the remote mountainous district, under watch.

The whole land of Korea, not to speak of the Korean-Chinese border areas, was covered with enemy's fortresses and police stations. Indeed, Korea was a forest of bayonets.

And it was not easy for an armed detachment to make its way into Korea. But all of us felt that it was the greatest honour for us to perform the mission: to advance into the territory of Korea cutting our way through the forest of bayonets.

I think it was early May 1935.

On the instructions of the regimental headquarters, a detachment was formed to operate in the territory of Korea. From company No. 3 of the regimental headquarters came company commander Comrade Hwang Hai Ryong and Shorty Ong (his real name was Jung Il Kwon). Then I and Comrade Jai Kyung who was well acquainted with the geographical features of the Poongsan district from Company No. 2. There were many

others whose names escaped my memory.

In no time all preparations were made for our departure.

We were to take with ourselves the leaflets and posters "Appeal to our entire brothers and sisters in Korea," and "Compatriots, rise up!" Then there were such pamphlets: "What Is Revolution?" "What Is Communism?" "What Is Exploitation?" and "What Is Class?" It was our plan to distribute these pamphlets chiefly among the youth. Besides, we carried extra clothes for disguise, provisions and various weapons that we needed for our work. Now everything was ready. We set out led by company commander Comrade Hwang Hai Ryong.

March to the homeland! Wandering about in an alien land day and night, we had raised the voice of indignation and renewed our resolve to smash Japanese imperialism, the enemy of the Korean people. Now in the ranks of the glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army we were making our way to the homeland which we had left, shedding bitter tears. Our hearts were leaping as we were on the way to the homeland, carrying the arms for which our comrades-in-arms had shed their blood.

First we headed for Moosan. We marched stealthily across wooded areas. In some five days we were on the bank of the Tuman River.

On the other side of the river lay our dear homeland.

For a long time we stood and looked at the homeland wrapped in darkness. We felt as if we were seeing our mother from whom we had long been separated.

Tears welled to our eyes. The roaring Tuman kept flowing at our feet.

We jumped into the water as we were. For some time we cut across the rushing stream where water was over our heads but soon the current hit our waist.

We fought with the icy water and when we landed on the other side we were shivering with cold.

We checked our weapons and broke through an enemy cordon line. But thence it was a matter of life and death.

Don't waste ammunition, do not rush, walk close to the man ahead, don't get lag behind. The company commander's words were stern though his voice trembled with cold. When we climbed a hill we found a highway and in the distance electric lights were to be seen. Someone said that

we were looking at Moosan. It turned out that we were some six kilometres from Moosan. Even the barks of dogs were to be heard.

We headed for the mountain village where, they said, sub-county head Jang was living.

We went over a mountain before we reached the home of the sub-county head. Even in the darkness we could see it was not much of a house for a sub-county head's. We knocked at the door. Presently, a lamp was lit in the room and a man appeared. We asked him: "This is sub-county head Jang's house, isn't it?"

The man seemed dumbfounded and stood speechless for a while. Then he answered that he had been a sub-county head thirteen years ago.

A look of the room, told us of the miserable life. There was hardly any furniture to speak of. His clothing and the beddings were still worse. It pained us to picture, if a man who had once served as sub-county head by currying favour with the Japanese lived like this, how the people would fare, the people who had been subjected to exploitation by the Japanese imperialists.

It had been our plan to stop over at the sub-county head's house to warm ourselves and get supplies, food and other articles necessary for operation. But things turned out the other way. We realized how indiscreet we were in acting believing a rumour. But we had made known to the man who we were, so we decided to take a rest at his home and call in secret the villagers together and conduct propaganda work.

We cleaned the wet weapons, then asked the man to build a fire to dry our clothes and footwear. In the meantime the village people began to come. Shorty Ong made a speech. He exposed the sinister aggressive policy of Japanese imperialism and explained to his listeners why the Koreans were deprived of their country and had to lead a bitter life in a dark land. He emphasized that the Koreans should not allow themselves to become a ruined people but should throw down Japanese imperialism and restore the independence of the country.

The villagers looked weary and they were in rags. For some time they looked intently at us and then clasped our hands. And they seemed choking with emotion as they said: "Thank you for your devoted service to the country. Thank you!" Then they added with admiring eyes that they reposed their hope and expectation in us.

We distributed leaflets and pamphlets and everyone put the leaflets and pamphlets carefully in his bosom.

After the propaganda work, we left the house

and in anticipation of the possible enemy's chase made our way towards the river leaving footprints to attract the enemy. But there we turned around without leaving any trace to be inside the country. We kept reconnoitering the enemy's movement.

According to what we learned, there was a big uproar. The enemy had mobilized a part of the 19th division in Ranam and even the garrison troops in Hoiryong and Moosan. Guards were posted at intervals of 50 metres along the bank of the river Tuman and they were looking for us. Japanese soldiers with the police had herded out local peasants and oxen to carry their supplies.

It was customary for the enemy to drag out local population and oxen for the transport of war supplies before an encircling movement. And it was not difficult to see through the enemy's intentions.

We made for the heart of a mountain where we called a meeting to discuss what course of action we should take in face of the movements of the enemy. It was decided at the meeting to adopt the tactics of carrying on activities in smaller groups.

Details were formed to be sent to different parts. One detail was to take the course to Hamheung through Poongsan, another to Hoiryong and Chungjin and still another to Hesang and Kapsan. The very place where we took a rest near Moosan was designated as the rendezvous.

Two details, one going to Hoiryong and Chungjin and the other to Hesang and Kapsan, were instructed to make their way across wooded regions and wage open actions when necessity arose.

The detail going in the direction of Hamheung comprised company commander Hwang Hai Ryong, Shorty Ong, Jai Kyung and myself. We all carried revolvers and company commander Hwang Hai Ryong led our detail.

The three details set out for their respective destinations.

We had covered some distance when suddenly reports of rifles and rattling of machine-guns came from the direction where the Hoiryong detail was marching.

We knew that the detail had encountered the enemy. We rushed through the wood lest we should fall into the enemy encirclement. Then rifles cracked in the west where the detail to Hesang was on its way. The enemy must have appeared there, too.

Hurriedly we began to climb to the waist of the mountain. It was far worse than a hand to hand fight to slip away under the very nose of

the enemy groping our way in the pitch dark night.

This continued all night, but we were so often back where we had started. Barely we made four kilometres. Eventually day broke. And we found we had got out of the encirclement. But the mountain opposite was swarming with enemy soldiers. They were building fire, apparently to cook breakfast.

The enemy was under our very nose and we had to find a place to hide ourselves. But where? We crawled about between trees until we found a hollow filled with fallen leaves that had formed layers. The leaves in the upper layer were dry but those in the lower layers were rotten and wet. Evidently they had been there for good many years. Upon the order of the company commander, we crawled into the hollow as a bear gets into his lair and covered ourselves with the fallen leaves. Though our heads were under the leaves we did not feel suffocated as there was a circulation of air.

However, one thing worried us. The enemy might unleash military dogs after us. But the enemy failed to spot. Dusk began to fall.

In day time when the enemy looked for us we lay in hiding and at night when the enemy retired we resumed our march. We left two mountains behind that night and took a course through a wood where there was no sign of the enemy. It seemed we were some 12 or 16 kilometres away from the enemy.

The trouble was food supply. We could not go into the houses easily, for the enemy was keeping his eyes even on a solitary house in the remote mountains. We quickened our pace and by noon the next day we got to a place which we presumed was in the Baikam district.

We turned off to an untrodden mountain. I was put at the lead, as I was a fast walker. After covering some distance, we stopped to have a rest. Hunger pinched us. Sitting on the ground, I let my eyes rest absent-mindedly on an old pine tree nearby. I was startled at the sight of a woman's hair hanging on a branch. Under the tree were human bones and a pair of woman's rubber shoes, one here and the other some distance away.

We asked each other: "Do you think she fell a prey to a tiger?" "What caused her death?" "What made the woman hang herself in this remote mountain?" "Poverty must have driven her to kill herself," etc.

Our conversations drifted to a serious problem—life and death.

"By no means, we are sure, this unknown woman is the only Korean who committed suicide driven by hard life under the tyrannical Japanese rule. A curtain of tears, hunger and death hangs heavily over our fatherland. We must lift the curtain. It serves no purpose to die like this woman. We must live for the cause of the revolution and should we die it must be also for the cause of the revolution. Nothing is more lofty and worthwhile than to lay down one's life in the sacred war for the freedom and independence of his fatherland. Now we are marching breaking through the forest of enemy bayonets to pave a new way. Whatever difficulty we may face, we'll not die in vain..." Thus we all renewed our resolve.

We jumped to our feet and with fresh energy set out.

When we reached the Poongsan district, we thought, we might find the home of Comrade Jai Kyung's sister and establish ourselves there. (She had been living there ten years ago, according to Jai Kyung.) Now Jai Kyung led the group.

Before long we were on a high peak, apparently the watershed of Baikam. From there we made our way along the mid-slope of a mountain when all of a sudden Jai Kyung shouted for joy:

"There it is, the water mill!" He said that the water mill looked so familiar. Keeping ourselves to the mountain slope we approached a house. But doubts came to Comrade Jai Kyung's mind if his sister who had lived there ten years ago would still be there.

Presently a woman came up with a water jar on her head from the spring. When she appeared Jai Kyung sent up a cry of joy again.

"That's her. The way she wipes off water drops on her forehead."

We took out the business suit that we carried in the knapsack. Wrinkles were smoothed out with our hands. Comrade Jai Kyung put it on and a necktie. We had shoes and a hat for him. The crumpled hat was stretched. Now Jai Kyung was what you call a respectful-looking gentleman. We sent him down the mountain.

Now things looked rosy. One good plan after another struck us: we might be able to establish ourselves here; we can make a secret base out of this house; we can go out to the town in disguise; we can educate the youth and enlist them in our armed detachment.

Such happy thoughts flashed across our minds while waiting for Jai Kyung to return. But in less than twenty minutes Comrade Jai Kyung came back to tell us that he had met his sister

all right, but the police had come to the village and were quartered in every house. Then he added that it would be difficult for us to carry on activity, taking out rice and salt which his sister had given him.

The company commander remarked it would not be too difficult to smash the police contingent. But it could be disadvantageous to us, the company commander added. So, patiently, we should wait until the Japanese police got out of the village and, if possible, we should establish ourselves in the village.

Early in the next morning, we again dispatched Comrade Jai Kyung in the business suit. He went to the place where he was to meet his sister's husband. His mission of the day, however, was not fruitful again. His brother-in-law told him that the police had posted guards on the road to check every passing cart and it was difficult for him to bring provisions to us. According to Comrade Jai Kyung this was what his brother-in-law complained upon seeing him. "Say, what's the big idea to come to such an out-of-the-way village in that outfit?" At Comrade Jai Kyung's words, we came to see what we had thought was wrong. We had thought that in Korea a man in European style clothes would everywhere be taken for a capitalist or a Japanese hireling and he would not attract attention of the police.

We stayed on the mountain near the village for three days almost without food waiting for the withdrawal of the police. The enemy, far from showing any sign of leaving the village, began to reinforce his strength.

We learned the village was some 20 kilometres from Poongsan. It could have been a good place for our action. But things did not turn out as we had hoped. If we were to wait until the enemy left we might starve to death. Still worse, if we had stayed on in the village we would risk the danger of exposing our underground activities to the enemy.

We decided a place like a timber station would be better for us to make a base of operation and immediately set out. Once we were on the road we found it was a very tough going. We had gone several days without food. We could barely shuffle our feet along and the sun set before we went over two hills.

Two spoonful of salt was the only food at our disposal.

Though it was May, in the northern region snow was still there on the mountain and no wild

vegetables had put forth new shoots. We crawled about the mountain gathering dried mushrooms, which later we boiled several times to neutralize the poison. Then we salted them and ate them. Soon we were attacked by diarrhoea—presumably because the mushroom was not completely neutralized. Upset stomach, in addition to the hunger, completely exhausted us. We could hardly drag ourselves along. For some hours we lay suffering and we felt we were sinking to the ground. But it would not do for us to yield to sickness in the mountain. We managed to sit up, then ordered ourselves. "Walk! Walk until it drains the last ounce of your strength. You must explore a new theatre of operation. Fight the enemy when you encounter him."

Taking the route south of Poongsan we headed for Hamheung. We turned into a basin between mountains and walked towards a settlement. It turned out to be a lumberjacks' village. There was a railway not far from the village.

Pulling and helping each other along we walked on. We were about 200 metres away from the houses when we noticed a group of men in khaki uniform sitting around in a lighted room. They were enemy men, of course. The door of the room was flung open.

Should we attack them and secure food? But we were physically exhausted and could not afford to be hasty in taking action. We decided to wait one day.

A day passed. But the enemy did not show any sign of leaving. Now there was no choice but to attack the enemy. We could not wait any longer. We resolved to fight them and waited for the nightfall. We closed in upon the house where the enemy was staying.

The company commander bid us to charge the revolvers with bullets. We massaged each other's legs to relax the tense nerves and drank water straight from the river. We approached the house step by step. The enemy men were gathering for supper. We went towards the house step by step along a ditch, with our vigilance heightened about the movements of the enemy. It took about thirty minutes for us to be in front of the house. We looked into the room through the open door. But we were startled. The enemy who had been here a minute ago was gone. Presently a man who appeared to be the master came out. We called out to him: "Where have they gone?"

"They've just gone by trucks," said the man in a casual tone. He had no way of knowing that we were partisans.

We told the man we were men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, that we had been going without food and asked him whether he could cook gruel for us.

The man smiled and came closer to us and asked in a low voice: "Are you men of General Kim Il Sung's unit?"

When he learned we were men of General Kim Il Sung's unit, the man took us by the sleeves and led us into the room. We explained to the man in detail about the sinister aggressive policy of Japanese imperialism and about the restoration of the fatherland. Then we added he too must be suffering humiliation at the hands of the enemy. The man said in a voice which shook with indignation.

"I'm sure every Korean hates the Japanese. Even mountains, rivers, trees and grass know the Japanese are the enemy of the Koreans. You are really wonderful men."

He intimated to his neighbour our presence and asked him to keep it secret. The man's family cooked thin gruel for us and we were moved to tears by such hospitable, warm-hearted treatment in the fatherland.

We were convinced that the Korean people treat us men of the Revolutionary Army like their own kinsmen. And that, no matter how frantically they might attempt, the Japanese would never be able to dampen the unbending national spirit and eliminate the source of the strength of the Koreans.

Drowsiness overpowered us after the meal and we fell asleep immediately. We woke up at midnight to find another meal ready—this time the host cooked boiled rice. We warned each other not to eat much, because we knew that in our condition to eat much at a time might cause stomach trouble. The boiled rice was as sweet as honey and we could hardly restrain ourselves. After the meal, we learned in detail from the host about the movements of the enemy. And we found out later that the host had cooked the meal with the rice kept for the family's breakfast in the following morning.

We thanked the man and asked him to show the way to the house of the manager of the timber station, which he did.

We bid the manager to open the safe and warehouse of the timber station. From the warehouse we took blankets, grain, salt, Japanese army mess kits and soy, which we distributed to the local inhabitants. We gave rice to the family who had treated us to meals. Then we called a gathering of the inhabitants to conduct propaganda work.

The inhabitants were all suffering from destitution and oppression by the Japanese imperialists. The people were so filled with emotion they could find no words to express themselves when they saw us men in arms. With tears in their eyes, they clasped our hands. We addressed the gathering: "Who has condemned us to poverty? We should not reconcile ourselves to a bitter life under the Japanese rule. We should fight. We have powerful armed forces—the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. We have General Kim Il Sung whom you and the entire Korean people love and respect. General Kim Il Sung commands the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. As long as Korea has such a revolutionary army, Korea will certainly defeat Japanese imperialism and recover its sovereignty. Join your forces and rise up! If there are no Japanese and if you become masters of the land, no one can drive you like cattle. Rise up. Every one! Young people! Come out in the fight against Japanese imperialism. Join the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded by General Kim Il Sung, and take up arms to rout the enemy!"

The name of General Kim Il Sung was on the lips of everybody. The crowd was struck with admiration for him. We distributed pamphlets and leaflets among the people telling them: "Strike a spark! Touch off the spark of revolution!"

The meeting was short. But it was sufficient for us to strike an unextinguishable revolutionary spark in the minds of the Koreans. We were sure the spark would surely kindle a flame and it would flare up with volcanic force. For the sake of our forthcoming operation, we withdrew from the village.

Leaving the village, we told the inhabitants to report to the Japanese police station about our presence in the village so that they might not suffer reprisal at the hands of the Japanese after our withdrawal.

We went to the wood and then turned off towards the forest railway, took a ride on a car and travelled about 12 kilometres without stopping. We dumped the car in a valley and hid it so that no one would discover it. After that we climbed the mountain.

I spoke to myself: "Many difficulties lie ahead of us. These difficulties have to be coped with. The revolution is not smooth sailing. I may come across innumerable difficulties on the road of revolution. But the road of revolution is the road of justice which is the loftiest and the most worthwhile for a man."

Harvest and Starvation

If one is told of grain shortage at the time of harvest, he would hardly believe the story. But such is the fact in South Korea under U.S. occupation.

According to South Korean news reports, the harvesting is in full swing but South Korea is being swept by a wave of food crisis.

A **Haptong Tongshin** dispatch says in Seoul rice has disappeared completely from the markets and stores and the people's daily life is greatly menaced. Then **Donga Ilbo** writes: "Seoul and other cities are going through an acute rice shortage. Even if one has money he cannot find rice to buy."

In parallel with this, South Korean publications report on the urgent situation in the countryside. For instance, North Cholla Province, once the granary of Korea, is facing the worst crop failure in fifty years and the farmers are lamenting their lot. It is expected that the province will harvest this year about half the average crop. In Sulchun Sub-county in the County of Moojoo the farmers will gather in at best about 45 per cent of the estimated yields. Then Changduk in the sub-county, Jeungsan in Moopoong Sub-county, Kongri in Ansung Sub-county face a still worse picture. There may be no yield at all for these districts.

Such worst crop failure in South Korea this year is a result of the colonial enslavement policy and predatory and deceptive agricultural policy of the U.S. aggressors and the military fascist elements.

The military fascists of South Korea put up the "agriculture-first" policy so as to check dissatisfaction and revolutionary advance of the peasantry. To be sure, they were not short of slogans: "Revitalization of rural villages," "stabilization of farmers' livelihood," "relief of foodless peasants," "grain loans to farmers," etc., etc. Extravagant promises were made on "systematic and practical way of improving the farmers' life"

and "growth of agricultural production with improved farming techniques!"

Yet, the picture is becoming gloomier. Agriculture is going from bad to worse and the number of peasant families that have no food-grain is not shrinking. On the contrary, it is on a steady increase.

In the summer of 1961 there were 1,200,000 families in the rural villages of South Korea that had no food-grain. But last year the figure jumped to over 1,900,000 or 90 per cent of the total farm families. This means some ten million people are facing starvation.

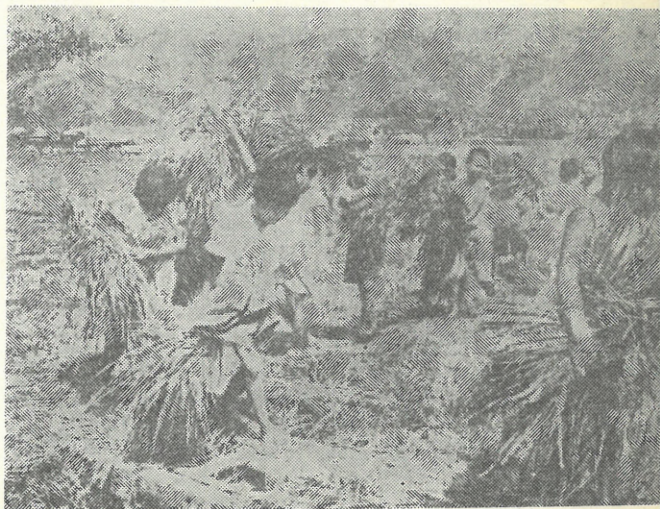
Now the picture has been changed—from families with no food-grain to villages with nothing to eat. Then the villages have become "districts with no food-grain the year round."

The hungry farmers, for that matter urban dwellers as well, have been waiting for the harvest. But there is hardly any grain to be seen.

All this is an immediate result of the predatory colonial policy of **U.S. imperialism**.

The U.S. aggressors have ruined South Korea's agriculture and brought about an acute grain shortage. Every year they bring in five to six million suk of their surplus grain to impose on the South Korean people at an exorbitant price. And the successive puppet regimes in South Korea not excluding the present military fascist regime have served faithfully to carry through the U.S. predatory policy.

South Korean farmers (in the Soonchun area) are gathering in spoilt rice. The year's rice yield was not even half of the average year's because of the repeated floods and typhoons



In 1961, South Korea's grain yield was two-thirds of the pre-liberation level. But during the past year the South Korean military fascists took away some 4,800,000 suk of grain from the peasants paying a price less than the production cost. This only aggravated the already bad situation. But that was not all.

Between April and September last year the South Korean authorities sold 266,600 suk of grain to the Japanese militarists. Thus, despite all the impressive words, "funds for agriculture," "irrigation measures" and the like, what the military fascists are doing is nothing but exploiting and plundering the peasantry of South Korea.

According to the South Korean journal *Sasang-ke*, the fund needed for agriculture is 30,000 million won at minimum. But only 1,200 million won had been spent by the South Korean military fascists up to the end of February 1962 since they came to power. However, most of the farmers received no benefit. They were excluded because they were so poor and had no means of repaying.

The farmers worked with no fertilizers. The U.S. imperialists and the military fascists have been talking about a "new system of fertilizer supply" and have brought in fertilizers from the U.S. But these fertilizers do not suit the South Korean soil. Then they kept the fertilizers to create an acute fertilizers shortage before doubling the price over 1961.

Moreover, the military fascists serving faithfully the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism are working madly to expand U.S. military bases in South Korea. They direct least attention to the question of afforestation and water conservation and irrigation.

Since the coup the South Korean military fascist regime had spent only 450 million won for irrigation up to the end of February 1962. But even this went to the "soil improvement associations," organizations for exploitation of the peasants.

When South Korean farmers started farming last year they had neither ample food-grain nor seed, nor fund.

There were no irrigation facilities and a severe drought hit South Korea in spring, which delayed the rice-transplantation about a month compared with ordinary years. Most of the sprouts dried up in the hot sun.

After the drought South Korea was visited by

big floods in August and September, which caused a great deal of damage. In South Cholla Province alone half of the fields were inundated or washed away.

According to South Korean reports, the yield of last year's summer crops shrank one-third at least compared with an average year and it is expected rice harvest in 1962 will be 2,320,000 suk less than the previous year.

The military fascists made it known that their food supply plan for 1963 foresees a short of 4,007,000 suk in grain supply. But judging from the poor crop last year, the real shortage will be bigger than what they put out. Yet, the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist elements are doing everything to squeeze more rice out of the peasants. Recently they called a conference of provincial production bureau chiefs and there it was decided to get over 3,227,000 suk from the peasants in the name of "purchase", "payment for land", "grain for fertilizers," and "refund of grain loans." Then the "purchasing price" was set at 8 per cent below the 1961 level which was under the actual production cost. Still worse is the fact that in actual purchases the South Korean authorities pay even less to the peasants for the grain under the pretext of a fund shortage.

The farmers of South Korea lose great quantities of grain to the U.S. imperialists and the military fascists. On top of this, the farmers shoulder the heavy burden of tax. Then the feudal tenant system demands half of the harvest and the farmers are made to pay out all kinds of levies besides the debts.

All in all, there is nothing left for the farmers.

It is estimated that in South Korea the number of peasant families tilling less than one hectare of land reaches 1,740,000. And it is obvious that the harvest from such small patches of land would not amount much, and there are so many that claim on the meagre harvest, leaving nothing for the tillers in the end.

So long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, the farmers will not be free from crop failure, starvation. The farmers of South Korea are demanding grain. They want land. They, together with the entire South Korean people, are fighting for a right to existence and democracy. But their demand will be satisfied only when the U.S. imperialists are driven out of South Korea and Korea is unified by the Koreans without outside interference.

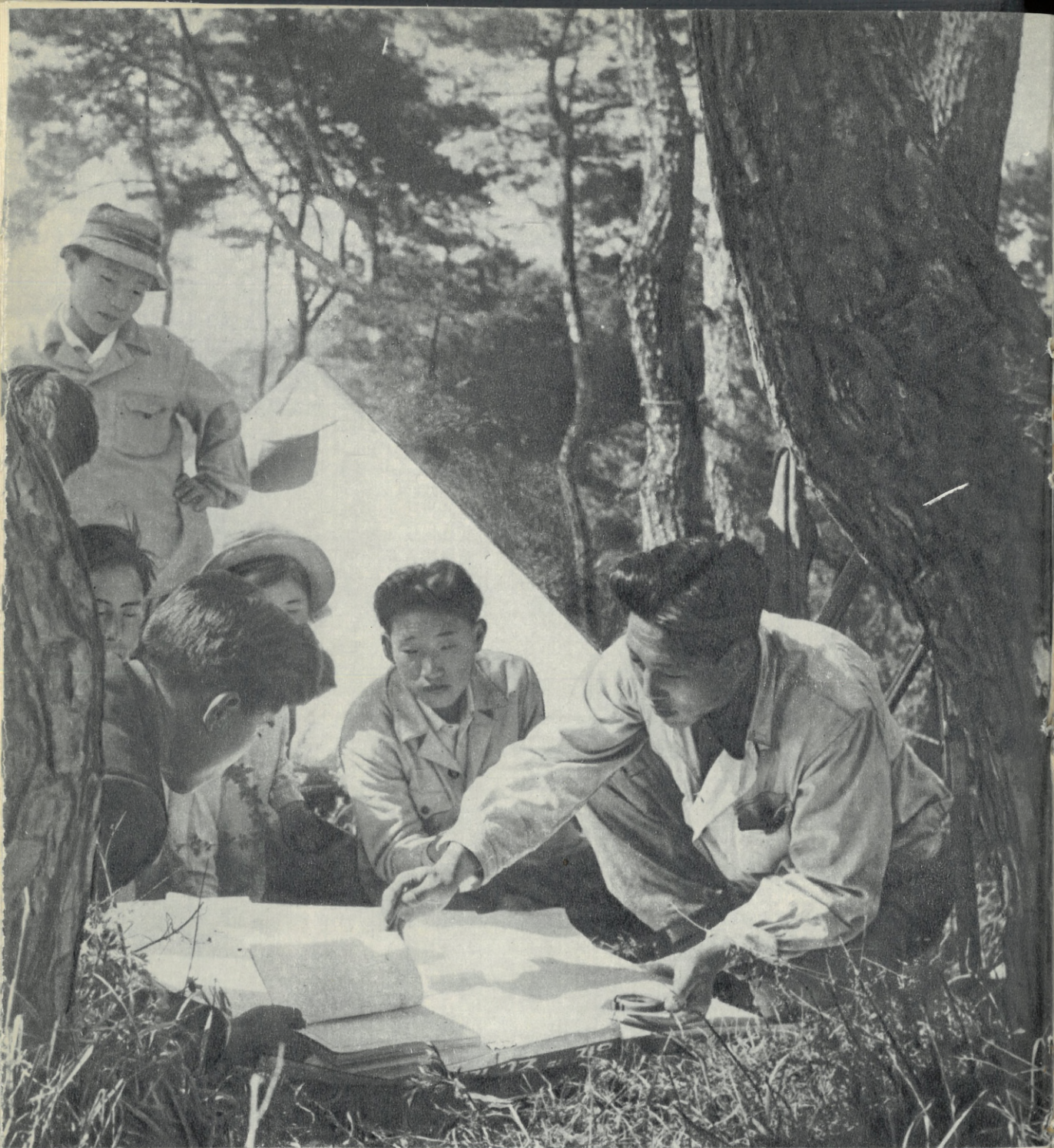
Geological Survey

Korea is rich in underground resources. The country's geological surveying workers contribute greatly to the development of the national economy with their prospecting work.

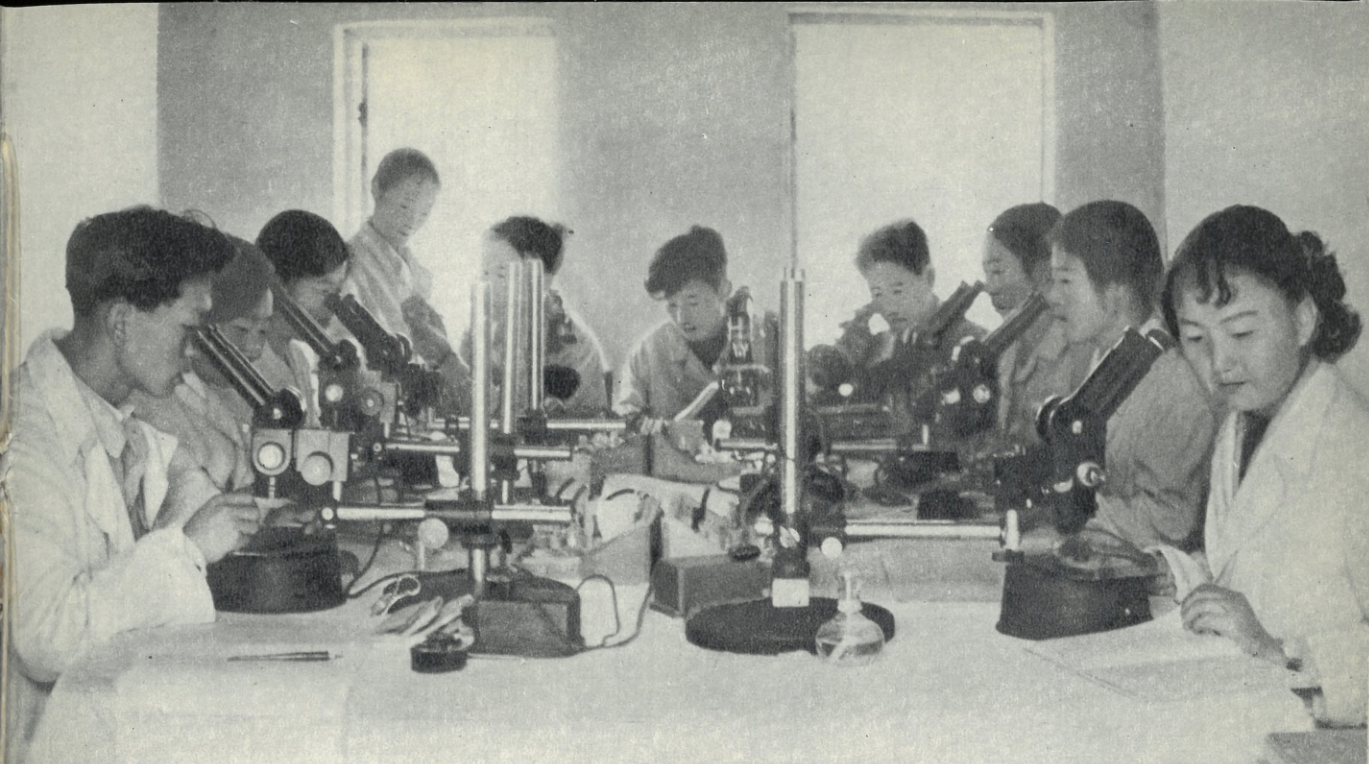
Now the survey work has been all the more strengthened and the personnel and technical installations have been greatly augmented.



Members of a geological surveying team prospecting
Mt. Madoo, Anjoo County, South Pyongan Province

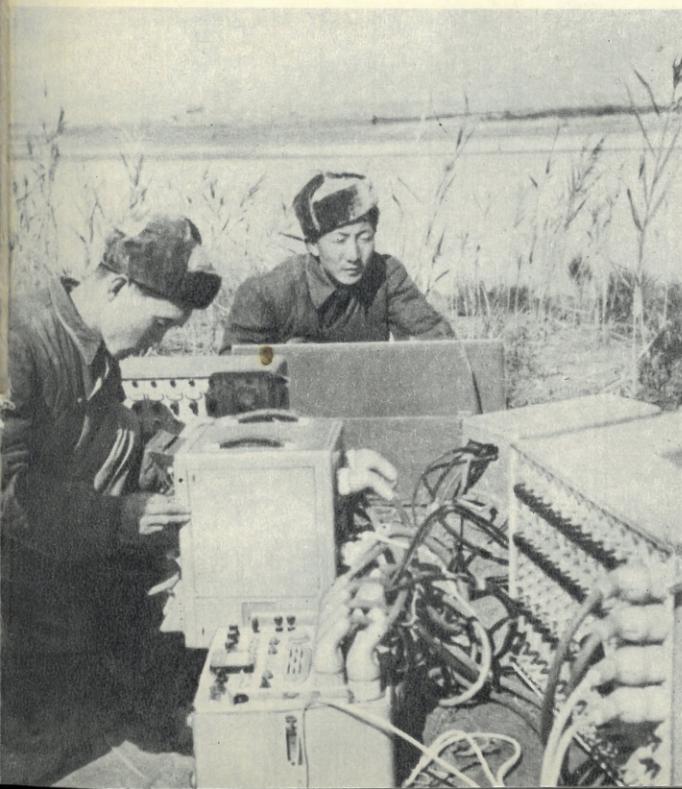


Before a geological map the surveying team members are going over their plans



Lab workers testing mineral ores

Members of the surveying team checking tideland,
Moonduk County, South Pyongan Province



An underwater explosion to check
deposits of minerals



Sometimes they have to climb up a steep mountain for mineral veins

War Provocations of U.S. Imperialism

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are working madly to provoke a war everywhere, have become more naked in war preparations and military provocations in South Korea.

According to a Seoul report, the U.S. imperialists conducted a three-week offensive manoeuvre in a supposed nuclear war in the wide area along the South Han River starting from October 15, 1962. In this they let loose the ground forces 60,000 strong deployed along the military demarcation line, and the U.S. missile command, and U.S. jet fighter groups. And now it is expected that a "large-scale submarine manoeuvre" is to take place in the South Korean waters. Already on October 26, the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet arrived in South Korea to direct the manoeuvres, and the following day a big submarine belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet made its appearance at Chinhae port.

Prior to this, on October 10, the U.S. imperialists conducted a "landing operation manoeuvre" with the puppet naval and ground forces.

But this is not all.

There have been a series of war games: "operation bull," "operation hail," "ROK-U.S. joint manoeuvres of special warfare", "surprise landing operation manoeuvres", and "model joint operation manoeuvres," etc. The air of South Korea smells of powder, and not a moment of peace do the South Korean people have.

The war provocations by the U.S. imperialists are becoming more and more open, growing in scale and scope with each passing day.

In little over a year after the "military coup" in South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors staged large-scale military manoeuvres on some 40 occasions, urging the U.S. and puppet armies to provoke war.

Of late, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, while advocating their so-called "new strategy," are supplying the puppet army with missile weapons.

They equipped the puppet air force with "Side-winders" and delivered to the puppet army corps large-size anti-tank guided missiles.

As seen above, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running mad to aggravate tension and make war preparations in South Korea.

Such U.S. war provocations are connected with the fact that their aggressive footing in Asia has been shaken to the root, especially with the crumbling of their colonial rule caused by the political and economic bankruptcy and social chaos in South Korea.

The South Korean economy has been totally ruined owing to the ruthless colonial plunder by the U.S. imperialists, and the big noise of "economic re-construction" and "relief of the poor" by the military fascist elements proved powerless to prevent its catastrophe.

Consequently, the South Korean people's indignation at the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen is gaining momentum as days go by and their anti-U.S., national salvation struggle is mounting for the unification of the country without foreign interference. In this they are greatly inspired by the brilliant achievements scored in socialist construction in the North.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist elements, in an attempt to stave off the crisis of their colonial rule, are resorting to war provocations against the northern part of the Republic.

All these manoeuvres by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea constitute a part of their policy of aggression and war provocations in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists want to save their tottering colonial rule in Asia. For this purpose, they are for "limited war" alleging that the just liberation movement of the Asian people spells the "communist threat."

The U.S. imperialists, who are waging an "un-

declared war" in South Vietnam, have turned it into an experimental theatre of their "limited war," and are now continuing provocative acts in Laos in violation of the Geneva Agreement.

The U.S. imperialists are perpetrating criminal aggressive acts against Cuba by subjecting it to their piratic armed blockade. And they are repeating their provocations against China. They are stepping up war preparations in South Korea.

It is known to all that the provocation of "limited war" or "special war" and the preparations for a "total war" or a "nuclear war" is the strategic policy of the U.S. imperialists to conquer the world.

Particularly, a "limited war" or a "special war" in Asia constitutes a part of Kennedy's programme of invading Asia.

To bring this programme into realization, the U.S. imperialists have established the unified operational system of their armed forces under the Honolulu headquarters of the U.S. armed forces in the Pacific.

The "Hawaii conference", which is being held every month since the beginning of 1962, the "Baguio conference" held in March, the recent frequent visits of U.S. war-like generals to South Korea and other parts of Asia and the repeated large-scale military manoeuvres in every part of Asia—all this shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are working for aggression in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists who have concentrated their aggressive forces in South Korea as a major strong-point for aggression in Asia, are now running wild in provoking a war.

U.S. State Secretary Rusk said to Japanese Premier Ikeda at the Hakone talks held at the close of 1961 to the effect that the central question in Asia was the Korean issue, and it was a big task of the United States in its Asian policy. Thus revealing his sinister schemes, Rusk asked for the co-operation of the reactionary circles of Japan.

Also Stahr, U.S. Army Secretary, who came to South Korea in April 1962, openly blared: "The United States is in urgent need of more land than ever before and it is compelled to wage a limited war to attain it." All this clearly indicates that the U.S. imperialists are persisting in their plan of invading Asia by utilizing Korea as a stepping-stone.

For this aggressive aim, the U.S. imperialists appointed Taylor Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff on October 1, 1962. He is the one who had killed the Korean people at random during the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) as

the notorious Commander of the U.S. Eighth Army and the "U.N. Forces", then in October 1961 unleashed the "undeclared war" in South Vietnam as one of the theoreticians of "limited war" and advocator of "guerrilla warfare."

More, the U.S. imperialists after the Kennedy administration came to power brought to South Korea four battle groups trained in special (guerrilla) warfare in the continental U.S. and, at the same time, the head of the U.S. guerrilla warfare training centre was ordered to serve with the military advisor group in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are also bent on expanding armaments while intensifying war structure in connection with South Korea.

During the 1962 fiscal year, South Korea received more than 31 per cent of the total military "aid" the U.S. imperialists earmarked for eight countries in Asia.

South Korea tops the list of Asian countries in the number of U.S. aggressive soldiers stationed. At present a U.S. army of 65,000 is stationed in South Korea. And, if we add to this the U.S. occupation army in Japan (roughly 50,000 men) and Okinawa (46,000 men) and the armed forces under the U.S. Pacific Command, all in support of South Korea, the largest U.S. forces are concentrated in and around South Korea than any other parts of the world.

On this basis, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up war preparations while reinforcing armed forces in South Korea. U.S. logistic commands have been set up in Taegu, Taejon, etc. More, they built an "air base" in Kwangjoo, South Cholla Province, and are instigating the military fascist elements to expand railways, build more bridges and roads necessary for their military purposes under the deceptive signboard of the "national land construction".

All this brings to light that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the ringleader of war and aggression, the bitter enemy of mankind and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Today the Korean people are united as one to fight for the peaceful unification of the country. And a powerful political, economic and military base has been built in the North to smash any aggression by the U.S. imperialists. More, the South Korean people, holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, are waging a stubborn struggle in defiance of the unheard-of cruel suppression.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw to their den across the Pacific, giving up their dangerous war provocations in South Korea.

ANOTHER DARK SIDE OF S. KOREA

Today South Korea is on the brink of death. Only misery and sufferings reign there. And the land is foul with immorality and corruption. It is not fortuitous, therefore, for the Seoul "Christian broadcast" to call South Korea "a place in an age of terrifying degeneration."

Most Suicide Cases in the World

An AFP dispatch from Seoul said that South Korea ranks first in the number of suicide cases.

The report quoted from an investigation conducted by a professor in Seoul, who found that in South Korea the suicide cases stood at the ratio of 28 for every 100,000 of the population every year.

Taking the population of South Korea as 20,000,000, it means every year there are 5,600 suicide cases in South Korea.

If one takes into account the attempted suicide cases, the number will be yet bigger. In Seoul alone the number of attempted suicide cases stood at 8,000 in the first six months of

1962, according to the AFP report. It is said that most of the suicide cases were attributed to hard life.

Under the pressure of hard life the unemployed and the poor are roaming about the street hoping "a break". In the end many die in a ditch or destroy themselves.

Chosun Ilbo reported on July 17, 1962 that in Seoul during the year of 1961, on an average 131 died every month in the streets of Seoul, but the figure jumped to 145 in April 1962, then 167 and 164 in May and June respectively. And 58 per cent of them killed themselves.

The Highest T.B. Death Rate in the World

In South Korea hunger is sweeping the whole land and the people are overworked. Public health is in a miserable condition. Only diseases of all descriptions are prevalent. The South Korean paper **Korean Republic**,

on July 16, 1962, carried an article entitled "A Shameful Record". It read in part:

"South Korea holds a shameful and shocking record—the world's highest rate of death from lung diseases."

According to the paper some 40,000 people die every year from T.B. or 110 every day.

Even compared with Portugal, one of the countries that have the highest T.B. mortality, South Korea is far worse, 40 more than Portugal in the number of the dead for every 100,000.

The paper wrote that 17,500,000 people (South Korea's population is put roughly at 20,000,000) are infected with T.B. Out of them 800,000 are hopeless cases. No wonder then the paper asked the U.S. imperialists and the fascist military regime: "What have you done to remedy the situation?"

The paper continued to point out that in South Korea there are only 600 beds allotted for consumptive patients and hardly any prevention measures have been taken to check the epidemics.

Besides lung troubles, all kinds of diseases are prevalent all over South Korea: 41 per cent of the total population are distoma cases (**Hankook Ilbo**, South Korean paper, March 29, 1962), over 200,000 victims of leprosy (**Taegu Mail Shinmoon**, December 23, 1960), 600,000 cases of venereal diseases (**Hankook Kyungje Shinmoon**, July 16, 1959) and 2,400,000 with neurotics (**Kookje Shinbo**, April 1, 1962). Besides, over 40 per cent of the total population are infected with hookworms and 90 per cent carry worm (**Hankook Ilbo**, March 29, 1962).

In short South Korea has been turned into a breeding place of all diseases.

In South Korea today the death rate stands at 19.8 for 1,000. In the years from 1938 to 1948, the life span of men averaged 44 to 49 and that of women 49-53. But today it is shortened to 33.

The Most Joyous and Pleasant Days In My Life

LARRY A. ABSHIER

It's over 70 days since I came over to the North, but I have spent the most joyous and pleasant days in my life. And these days are full of impressions which will remain forever in my memory.

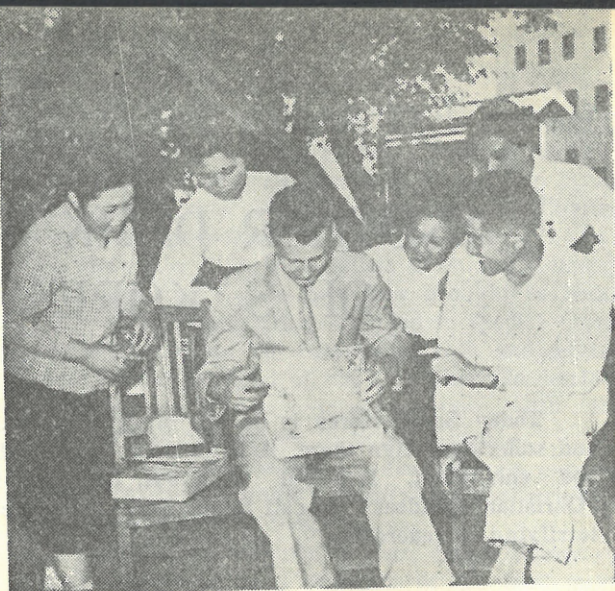
Meanwhile I have visited in Pyongyang, the capital, many factories, enterprises, cultural and scientific institutions. Besides, I have been to provinces to see factories and co-operative farms including the Hwanghai Iron Works and Daisung Co-operative Farm. I have learned a lot of things from these visits. Everything I saw was so touching that I hardly know how to express it.

I was sick of the humiliating life of a mercenary and I was indignant at the inhuman atrocities committed by GIs in South Korea. I was conscience-stricken, that's why I crossed the dangerous Military Demarcation Line to come over here to North Korea in search of a new hopeful life.

To be frank, at that time I was thinking much about my fate lying ahead of me. I doubted if the North Koreans would understand me. Isn't it true that the Americans in South Korea are hated and cursed by the people there? I was rather worried about that as I used to hear a lot of propaganda from the American politicians and high brasses slandering that the communists were ruthless.

But the fact tells me otherwise. Since I stepped into the northern territory, I was received warmly and given humanitarian treatment. Besides, I am free here. Actually, I was deeply touched by the lofty humanism and humanitarianism of the communists. They are just telling me the truth until I understand it.

They are always asking me if I had a comfor-



Abshier at the Pyongyang Corn Starch Factory

table night, if the food suits my taste. Such a care makes me feel at home as if I have just come back home from a long travel.

U.S. brasshats say there is a "forced labour system" in North Korea. Well, I'll tell you about the so-called "forced labour" which I myself have seen.

On my way to Pyongyang I saw people working and exchanged talks with them at many construction sites and in the fields. In case you could see personally how the people in the North are working, you may soon come to realize how they are proud of their own work and what a pleasure they are getting from it. You may have seen in America and South Korea those bosses who swear at the workers while overseeing their work. You won't be able to see such a boss or an overseer in North Korea. At first, I was rather surprised at that. But why should they have them since there is no reason for their existence? There is no more capitalists around here and the workers are working for their own good as well as for the society as a whole. They are working consciously for their own happiness.

I have been to the Pyongyang Textile Mill. There I have found not a single conditioner. The workers are inspecting their products, of their own accord. They are deceiving nobody because they won't be deceived by themselves.

I visited many factories and enterprises where I saw many workers on and off shift. None of them looked tired. They were noisy folks laughing and joking. Their faces were brimming with happiness. Once I saw them dancing gaily while they were on a break. Many workers are attending a factory college or an evening college. The

workers in North Korea are well educated and cultured.

Just imagine this! The workers here are proud of their own job, they are enjoying the fruits of their work. They have nothing to worry about. Can there be any "forced labour" for such people? Can they have any grudge about their job? Only those guys who have lost their power of reason and those who won't see the reality are fooling you with slanders.

There is not a single jobless man in North Korea. Their living standard is very high. They have become proud masters of the country since the power of the state is in their own hands.

I personally saw how the workers at the Hwanghai Iron Works were living. They get high wages and their living conditions are splendid. They are living in nice multi-storied apartment houses. The smelters receive from the state every year three overalls, three pairs of shoes, milk, fish, meat, edible oil, cold drinks and many others, all free of charge. The price of rice, house rent, fees of electricity and running water occupy only a few percent of their income. Besides, they are getting a paid vacation. They spend their vacation either at rest-homes or sanatoria. The cultural facilities for the workers are splendid, too.

I was surprised when I met Labour Hero Choo Sang Soo in front of a furnace who is concurrently a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. He was showing his example to other workers with his deeds:

I was told there were over one hundred worker deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. Since the power is in the hands of the working people, it is obvious that the power is working in the interests of the people. And such a power is bound to be supported by the people.

At present there are neither capitalists nor landlords in North Korea. As a result, the working people have been liberated from exploitation once and for all.

The Workers' Party of Korea provides every condition for the workers to work pleasantly and easily.

In the countryside I saw peasants working with machines.

The villages I saw in North Korea are fine and clean. Every village house is built of bricks and tile-roofed. And every house is lighted with electric lamps. Water is drawn upwards to the fields on the hills. Trucks and tractors are running in the fields.

No wonder, their work has become easy; their

work efficiency is high and they gather in high yields. Such a work makes the peasants enthusiastic.

A girl weaver at the Pyongyang Textile Mill once said to me that "labour is song and joy". I believe it is true.

I was amazed when I saw the wonderful art of the North Korean workers depicting their own labour.

You may have heard there took place in Helsinki the World Youth and Students Festival. The young artists from North Korea made a sensation there with their performances. They won the largest numbers of gold and silver medals. Their art was even valued as the best art in the world. It is because the art of North Korea has become the people's art as well as an art for the masses flourishing under the leadership of the Workers' Party.

The workers and farm-servants of yesterday have become today college students, scientists, artists and so on. Well, such thing is possible only in a communist society. So I've come to realize communism is excellent system which has opened for the people a broad road leading to a happy life.

When I was in South Korea, I witnessed the miserable plight of the peasants in Sunyoo-ri and Bupwon-ri in Pajoo County. They were living virtually in a hell.

The South Korean national economy is utterly ruined because it is subjugated to the U.S. economy. What is there left but poor workshops where nails are made of broken rail?

The North Koreans are making not only trucks, tractors, excavators and large shops, but also they produce foodstuffs and all the daily necessities on their own. I have dropped in many shops here. All the goods displayed there are made in North Korea, and they are fine quality goods. For instance, goods made of vinalon are superior in quality to any produced in other countries.

Vinalon is a fabric woven with yarns derived from lime-stone. This vinalon yarn is produced at the February 8 Vinalon Factory. It is a huge factory, said to be the world first-class. It was built in a little over one year by the Koreans themselves with their own design, materials and techniques.

At present, the North Koreans are waging high-pitched labour struggle for overfulfilling the Seven-Year National Economy Plan. They are making a great progress. Their advance is aptly represented with the word "Chullima".

The North Koreans are proud of their achieve-

ments and they say unanimously that they will share these fruits with the South Koreans. This reflects the unanimous sentiment of the North Korean people who wish to see their country unified peacefully. They are worried about the sufferings of the South Korean people.

When I went to the Pyongyang Silk Mill I happened to meet there a weaver whose hometown is in South Korea. She told me that she hadn't seen her mother now in Seoul for more than ten years and felt heart-broken at the thought of her mother who might be living in hunger. She said how nice it would be if they could send the silk cloth they were weaving to the poorly-clad South Korean brethren. She expressed her hatred for the U.S. troops who are standing on the way curbing such desire of theirs, and demanded that the U.S. troops go home at once.

I wished to see her desire realized and thought that the U.S. troops should leave South Korea.

In every town and village in North Korea, I heard the slogan "Hasten the day of unification by increasing production!" and saw with my own eyes the people engaged in vigorous labour struggle.

The people in the North think to unify the country only peacefully. Here peaceful construction is going on splendidly and neither trace of war preparation nor foreign troops are seen in North Korea. Those who are talking about "the threat from the North" are deceiving you, trying to cover up their design for war provocations.

The North Korean people are only striving to turn their country into a paradise good to live in and construct it into a richer, more powerful and civilized country.

Some time ago, the 11th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the South Korean authorities to conclude an agreement between the North and the South on not resorting to armed forces against the other side, to cut the numerical strength of the North and the South Korean army to 100,000 or less respectively under the condition that the U.S. Army is completely withdrawn from South Korea and to hold a negotiation between the two sides. I think it is the most reasonable proposal for the unification of Korea and I myself support it fully.

The withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea—this is the unanimous desire of the Korean people and wholly coincides with the interest of the Korean people.

There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. Army to remain in South Korea.

CHRONICLE

OF U.S. ATROCITIES

U.S. barbarities in South Korea are still continuing and the indignant voice of the South Korean people is getting louder.

Yet, U.S. atrocities do not know an end. People are killed and beaten up by the U.S. imperialists.

Here are a few cases, which again demonstrate the bestial nature of the U.S. imperialists.

July 3, 1962 A car driven by an American soldier of the 71st Artillery Battalion ran over and killed Huh Chil Yong (age 33) in Bupwon-ri, Chunhyun Sub-county, Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province.

July 15, 1962 In Namyung-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, an American beast attempted to rape a Korean woman named Li. He broke into her house. When she resisted he beat her up, then threw her out of the second storey wounding her seriously.

July 27, 1962 In Bondong, Koopo in the county of Dongrae, South Kyungsang Province, a truck driven by a devil of the U.S. aggressive army ran over Rim Sung Soon (age 31) who was on his way home on bicycle. The American driver ran away.

August 3, 1962 In Boopyungdong in Inchon five devils of the U.S. army unit 8057 hailed a taxi. When they reached their destination they pommelled the driver who demanded the fare.

August 8, 1962 An American soldier of the Artillery 20, the U.S. First Cavalry Division stationed in Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province, broke into the house of Jang Myun Sun residing at Daitong, Chunhyun Sub-county, Pajoo County in the evening. The Yankee hoodlum attempted to assault Jang Myun Sun's daughter-in-law, but when they resisted, the devil kicked her in the rear of her head. Then he savagely knocked down the old man.

August 29, 1962 A U.S. seaman named Francis Srobia of a merchant ship at anchor in Pusan attempted to attack a Korean woman named Kang. He slashed her when she fought, then slashed another woman who rushed to help her upon hearing the scream.

August 31, 1962 A U.S. army truck carrying a group of Yankee devils was rushing down a street like mad in Taegu, and hit a Korean young man and ran away. The victim was Kim Chang Won (age 26). The accident took place on Street 2 in Bongsandong.

September 16, 1962 A truck driven by an American soldier named Godmer ran over and killed a six-year-old Korean boy Kim Eung Man in Koohang Sub-county, Hong-sung County, South Choongchung Province.

I Have Seen Korea



MADAN LOCHAN SINGH

Member of the Nepal-Korea Friendship
Delegation

Members of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Delegation
at the vinalon factory (Extreme left: the writer of
this article)

It is really a wonder to see the miracles that the Korean people have worked out in building up their country, and in such a short space of time, too.

With the country's liberation from Japanese imperialist rule, the Korean people were on the road of building their country. But they were soon dragged into the war that American imperialists had launched in Korea in 1950. And Korea was reduced to ashes when the armistice was made in 1953.

However, in the post-war years, under the able leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, the tide of the Korean people, the tide of the Korean people's fortune was turned and a great success was achieved. In my opinion, Korea has set an example to the underdeveloped Afro-Asian countries as well as to the whole world how a country can be developed and be on the path of peace and progress.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is leaping forward like Chullima, and every need of the people is being met. Everywhere the workers are taking part in the Chullima movement. Wherever we went we could see the new taking the place of the old. And one could see construction was going on everywhere.

We visited the Hwanghai Iron Works and

many other factories including the world's biggest vinalon factory.

Their fertilizer factory is the largest in Asia. Everywhere we saw workers very active and enthusiastic to reach their targets earlier than the set time.

Many facilities are put at the disposal of the workers: housing, sanatoriums, rest homes, clubs, kindergartens, nurseries, hospitals. Scores of technical and other institutes also have been set up for the development of technology. Women workers are on the same status with men and they are doing their share in the up-building of their country.

Great progress has also been made in North Korea's agriculture. We visited Chungsanri Co-operative Farm, Kiyang Irrigation Station and others. We were greatly impressed by tremendous progress registered in irrigation and agricultural mechanisation. No more the peasants know exploitation by the landlord. Then the socialist transformation of agriculture has given a great stimulus to agriculture, bringing about an upsurge in agricultural production. And the living standard of the peasants has been raised to a great extent.

The Government also paid much attention towards the public health. Everybody is entitled

to free medical care and hospitals are to be found everywhere. The death rate has dropped by 50 per cent and the average life span has been extended by 20 years compared with pre-liberation years. Particular mention must be made of the discovery of Kyungrak by Dr. Kim Bong Han in North Korea, a hitherto unknown system in the living bodies, which is great contribution to the medical world.

The popular Government of North Korea has also achieved a tremendous success in the field of art, education, culture and sports.

The whole world knows that North Korean people have achieved a great success in socialist construction and has converted the country into a modern industrial-agricultural one. But there is another great miracle that should not be overlooked. It is the fact that the wages were constantly raised, the prices of daily necessities reduced remarkably, and that the problem of unemployment has been solved. More, they have constructed houses with 7.6 million square metres of floor space in town and 5.8 million square metres in country. The people's needs are being met.

After seeing the Museum of the Korean Revolution, the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial and the Museum in Shinchun I had a glimpse of the glorious struggle of the brave Korean people.

The Korean people are uplifting their country with a revolutionary spirit. At the same time they love peace. They do not want to see their country, which they have built with blood and sweat, enveloped again in the flames of war.

It is a matter of great sorrow to see the nation with one language and culture divided into two by the imperialists. Foreign intervention can never be justified in the peaceful unification of Korea. But there are elements who insist on such intervention. It can be seen when one visits the demarcation line. It would not be difficult for one to picture how the starving people of South Korea would feel when they hear of the happy and peaceful life their brothers and sisters in the North are leading.

Korea belongs to the Korean people. They have every right to decide their own future. So foreign troops must immediately withdraw from South Korea and give a chance to the peaceful unification of Korea.

In conclusion I greet the brave Korean people for courage, enthusiasm and vigour in building their beautiful country and wish them every success.

The Second Anniversary of the Mali Republic

On September 22 the Korean people extended warm greetings to the Mali people on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the Mali Republic.

All papers in the country carried the text of greetings sent to Modibo Keita, President of the Mali Republic, by Premier Kim Il Sung, and leading papers ran articles on the achievements scored by the Mali people in their struggle.

Rodong Shinmoon of September 22 carried an article entitled; "Greetings to the Mali People on Their National Day."

Pointing to the fact that the Mali people have waged struggle against the tyranny of the French rulers for nearly one century, the article said: "The founding of the Mali Republic was a great victory won by the Mali people in the struggle against colonialism and for national independence and freedom and was another blow to the imperialists and colonialists."

The article continued to say that the Mali people are working resolutely to consolidate the political independence and build up a self-reliant national economy. The paper said that the Mali people in order to liquidate the evil aftereffects of the French colonial rule have taken positive measures. They have removed the French officials from the state and economic organs and made the French troops and their bases quit the territory

of Mali, and are pushing ahead with the First Five-Year Plan.

Referring to the fact that diplomatic relations have already been established between Korea and Mali and their relations of economic and cultural cooperation keep developing as days go by, the article concluded:

"The Korean people rejoice, as their own, over the great successes of the Mali people, support the struggle of the Mali people for the consolidation of national independence against imperialism and colonialism and will further strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation with them."

The Fourth Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Guinea

The Korean people extended warm congratulations to the Guinean people on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea.

On October 2, all Korean papers published Premier Kim Il Sung's congratulatory message to President Sekou Toure of the Guinean Republic.

Many articles greeted the national day of the Guinean people and introduced to their readers the achievements of the Guinean people in their struggle.

Stating that the Korean people extend warm greetings to the Guinean people on their national holiday, **Rodong Shinmoon** wrote in an editorial:

"The proclamation of the Republic of Guinea not only opened the road of independent development for the Guinean people but also exerted an influence upon the national liberation struggle of the colonial peoples which has rapidly grown in Africa following the Second World War."

Touching upon the abundant natural resources of Guinea, an article of **Minjoo Chosun** denounced the vicious plunder by the French colonialists who had occupied Guinea in the late-19th century in covet of Guinea's natural resources. And the paper pointed to the patriotic struggle of the Guinean people against French colonialism.

The article then referred to a series of measures taken by the Guinean people to consolidate the country's political independence and to attain economic independence as well as to the brilliant successes the Guinean people have made after the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea.

Pointing to the peace-loving foreign policy of the Republic of Guinea and its anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, particularly to Guinea's active support and encouragement for the African people's national liberation struggle, the article denounced the cunning schemes of the Western imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists who stop at nothing in their attempt to wipe out the independence and freedom of the Guinean people.

The article stressed that the Korean people, together with the peace-loving people the world over, stand on the side of the Guinean people and that the diplomatic relations established between Korea and Guinea and their relations of economic and cultural cooperation will further develop in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Independence of Cambodia

On November 9, the Korean people extended congratulations to the Cambodian people on the 9th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Newspapers carried the text of the message addressed to Norodom Kantol, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, by Premier Kim Il Sung and the message addressed to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, by Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. Many articles on the Cambodian independence appeared.

An article in **Rodong Shinmoon** reviewed the arduous struggle of the Cambodian people for the country's liberation and independence against the French colonialist rule over ninety years. The article said: "Since the independence the Cambodian people have been continuously struggling for the liquidation of the aftermaths of the colonial rule, for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy and for the consolidation of national independence.

"Disguising themselves as the friends of Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists are viciously working to subvert the Cambodian Government. To this end, the U.S. imperialists are using their puppets in South Viet-nam and Thailand in their provocative acts against Cambodia. But all such vicious acts are destined to ignominious fiasco in face of the stubborn struggle of the Cambodian people who have risen up to defend their national independence."

The article concluded: "The Korean people wish the Cambodian people fresh successes in their struggle for safeguarding national independence against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism."

U.S. AGGRESSIVE AGAINST CUBA SHATTERED

In the Caribbean sea area the U.S. imperialists are staging more reckless aggressive actions against Cuba.

The U.S. imperialists are not only continuing the gangster-like "aerial watch" over Cuba but also intensifying the military activities against Cuba, reinforcing their armed forces and weapons along the Florida coast facing Cuba. They even conduct secret manoeuvres of combat-ready paratroopers. And even though they announced the lifting of the armed blockade of Cuba, the U.S. imperialists are still keeping the warships mobilized for the blockade in the Caribbean. More, they keep kicking up a military din. Their armed forces in the Guantanamo base have been reinforced.

Everything points to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are desperate in their scheme to stifle the Cuban revolution and the sovereignty of the people of Cuba.

The statement of Kennedy, the boss of U.S. imperialism, at the November 20 press conference once again disclosed such nefarious schemes of the U.S. imperialists.

Kennedy blustered then: the Western Hemisphere will not abandon its political, economic and other efforts to prevent Cuba from being utilized as a base for exporting communism" in

MOVES MUST BE

"We will crush Yankee aggression!" Militia units of the Cuban people demonstrate



Latin America, nor the U.S. would abandon its aim and hope of enslaving the Cuban people; the U.S. imperialists have no intention of checking activities for eliminating the Castro regime.

In short, the U.S. is still bent on crushing the Cuban sovereignty.

This is the very aim pursued by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in their machinations against Cuba, alleging "security" of the Americas, "peace" in the Caribbean area, etc.

Kennedy's nonsense about "watch" and "inspections" over Cuba is nothing but a criminal U.S. plot to kill the Cuban revolution at all costs.

Kennedy had the cheek to assert that inasmuch as the Cuban government had not permitted the United Nations to inspect Cuba and there

is no permanent safeguard against Cuba importing "offensive weapons" again, it was necessary for the U.S. to continue the robberish watch over Cuba.

In other words, the U.S. imperialists are maintaining that they will keep intruding into the territorial air of Cuba and they will be engaged in spying and subversive acts against Cuba because Cuba refuses to open her door for U.S. aggression and no measures have been taken for disarming Cuba permanently.

This is, indeed, a shameless, brigandish demand that only U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of aggression, can make.

American military aircraft fly all over Cuba photographing so as to prepare for a surprise



The coast guardsmer of the Cuban militia watch over the Cuban seas

attack upon Cuba. But that is not all. The U.S. imperialists are trying to intimidate and blackmail the Cuban people and direct subversive activities of their espionage agents in Cuba.

This is an intolerable insult to the independent Cuban people and a wanton violation of their sovereignty.

Would any sovereign state allow such criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors?

It is quite right for the Cuban Revolutionary Government to warn on many occasions that the U.S. airplanes that violate the territorial sky of Cuba will be shot down.

All the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba constitute not only a challenge to the independence and security of Cuba but also a grave menace to peace in the Caribbean and Latin America.

However, Kennedy, the chieftain of U.S.

imperialism, is uttering that there would be peace in the Caribbean only when "offensive weapons" are removed from Cuba, "no offensive weapons" are brought into the Western Hemisphere, and when Cuba is not used as "a base for exporting Communism."

This is the thief's logic of "calling thief".

As is known to all, the tension and the war danger have been created in the Caribbean because of the systematic aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists who have been frantic in their attempt to strangle the Cuban revolution from the very first day of its victory. However, with the recent military provocative acts of U.S. imperialism against Cuba the situation has become all the more serious.

In order to remove the grave situation and preserve peace and security in the Caribbean, the U.S. imperialists' machinations for aggression and war against the revolutionary Cuba should be prevented thoroughly and the independence

and sovereignty of Cuba be ensured firmly. The realization of the five-point demand of the Cuban Government including an end to all U.S. subversive activities and intrusion against Cuba and the removal of the naval base in Guantanamo constitutes a guarantee for dispelling the war danger and preserving peace in this area.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately and unconditionally meet this demand, giving up their sinister, shameless intrigues.

All the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba are doomed to failure and the final victory will be with the Cuban people, the people who are united firmly and fighting with a sharpened vigilance over the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemes.

Today, the Cuban people, rallied close around the Revolutionary Government headed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, an outstanding patriot and great leader of Cuba, are stubbornly waging a righteous struggle for shattering the gangsterlike aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists under the fighting slogan: "Fatherland or Death! We Will Win!"

Recently Fidel Castro stated that if the U.S.

imperialists invade Cuba, the Cuban people will make them pay dear because the Cuban people know that they are fighting for the cause of justice and because they are fortified with patriotism. This is a serious warning to the U.S. imperialists and a clear expression of the firm determination of the Cuban people filled with the revolutionary spirit.

The struggle of the heroic Cuban people is invincible because of the justness of its aim and the powerful support of the whole world it is enjoying.

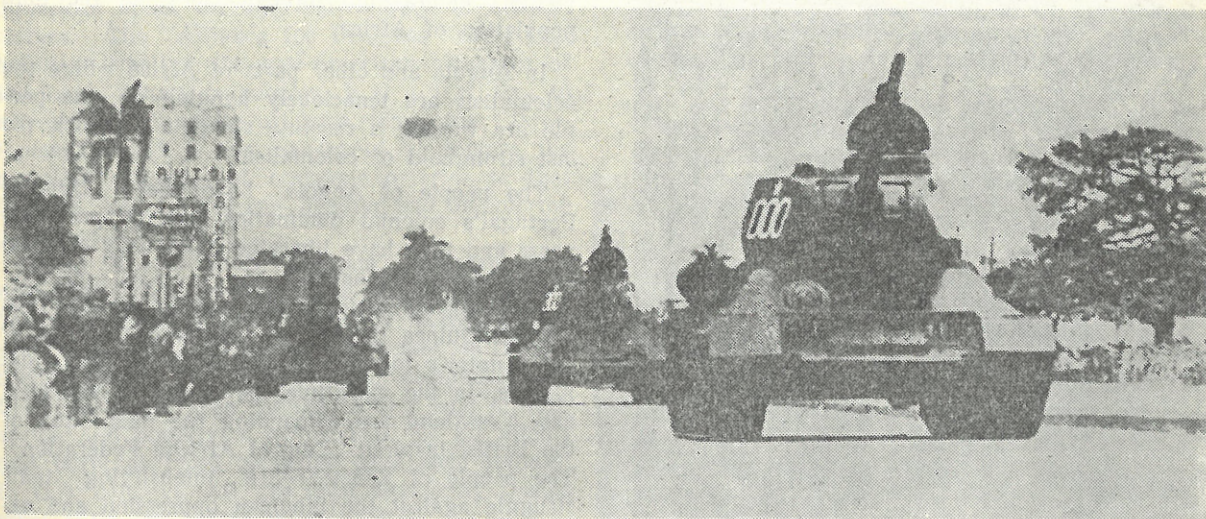
On the side of the courageous and staunch Cuban people stand the peoples of the countries of the mighty socialist camp and the entire world peace-loving peoples.

As in the past, in the future, too, the Korean people will always stand on the side of the fighting Cuban people and struggle to the end against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

The U.S. imperialists will never be able to subjugate the Cuban people who have risen up for a righteous revolutionary cause.

U.S. imperialists, take your blood-stained hands off Cuba at once!

A tank unit of the Cuban Revolutionary Army



Colonialism in Its Gasping Stage

This is an era of great struggle and of revolutionary storms. A fierce class struggle is being unfolded on an international scale and all the exploited people and oppressed nations are coming out for the liberation struggle. As the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples is unprecedentedly surging, the colonial system of imperialism is being disintegrated at a rapid tempo.

In 1919, two years after the victory of the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, the colonialists held 69.2 per cent of the total world population in bonds and they controlled no less than 77.2 per cent of the total area of the world.

"Imperialists, get out of Africa!" is the demand of the citizens of Dar es Salaam



But, how rapidly the figures have shrunk during the past forty years!

Hundreds of millions of people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have shaken off the yoke of colonial enslavement and they are on the road of independent development.

Today only 1.7 and 6.8 per cent of the total world population and area are still under colonial rule. However, even in these areas, too, the people are fighting resolutely to shake off the ugly yoke of colonial enslavement. Nothing is more illustrative of this fact than the struggles of the peoples of Africa and the victories they won in the national liberation movement.

After a prolonged armed struggle the Algerian people proclaimed independence on July 1, 1962, putting a period to the French colonial rule over Algeria which had lasted 132 years. Then only recently Ruanda and Burundi proclaimed independence.

Today in Africa some 30 new states have appeared embracing three-quarters of the total population of Africa.

In Angola and other parts of Africa where the colonialists are tenaciously hanging on, the people are waging a resolute struggle to crush the last stronghold of colonialism.

The people of Angola have been fighting Portugal's colonial domination for the past two years and they have liberated a territory of some 25,300 square kilometres.

The people's victory keeps expanding. In Portuguese Guinea the people have won one-third of the country's territory from the Portuguese colonialists. In the meantime the people of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are demanding the dissolution of the British-inspired "Central African Federation." The people of Zanzibar are intensifying their struggle against the inhuman oppression and exploitation.

However, it is not only in Africa where such struggles are on. Struggles are being waged also in Asia and Latin America.

All this testifies to the fact that today the

colonial system is falling down like a house of cards and it is only a matter of time for colonialism to breathe its last.

COLONIALISM IN DESPERATION

But the world imperialists with the U.S. imperialists as their chieftain are desperate. They are working not only to bolster their crumbling colonial system but stretch their ugly hands to the newly-born countries to chain them again with colonialism. The imperialists are desperate in their attempt to prolong their life even a day more.

Most vicious and cunning is U.S. imperialism. Having displaced the British, French, and Belgian imperialists from their old position one by one, the U.S. imperialists have appeared with a new form of colonialism.

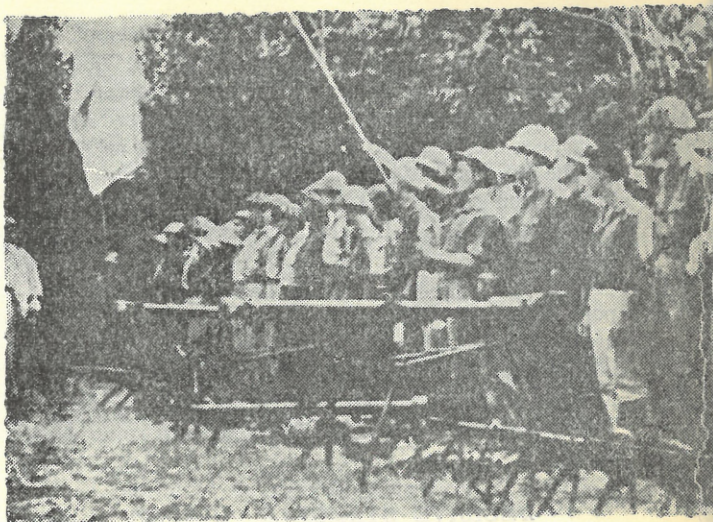
As is known to all, because of the prolonged colonial domination the economy of the underdeveloped countries is very weak. Taking advantage of such a situation the brazen U.S. imperialists in the name of "strengthening the political and economic independence" of the underdeveloped countries have set up a host of "relief agencies": "Peace Corps," "Alliance for Progress," "Development Fund," "Food Programme for Peace," etc., etc. It goes without saying that all these "relief agencies" are a tool of aggression.

The "Peace Corps" is nothing but a horde of American spies, an aggressive army in civilian clothes. The "Alliance for Progress" came into being to smother the anti-American struggles of the Latin American peoples. It is a U.S. tool to subvert the Republic of Cuba. Then the "Development Fund" is for investment to deprive the recipient countries of economic arteries so that the U.S. imperialists can plunder and exploit the people at will.

South Korea, South Vietnam, Pakistan, Taiwan, Iran, Thailand, etc., have been getting U.S. "aid" for several years, some as many as ten years. But in every one of those countries the national economy has gone bankrupt completely and the country has been changed into a land of starvation and poverty, a living hell. To all intents and purposes those countries have been reduced to U.S. colonies. All this most eloquently speaks what U.S. "aid" does to a country.

The U.S. imperialists also resort to military intervention and coup d'etat and other unsavory schemes to satisfy their greed of aggression and plunder.

Since the end of World War II U.S. imperi-



Members of the armed units of the South Vietnamese people

alism has staged some 20 coup d'etat in Latin American countries. In Guatemala alone the U.S. imperialists tried tricks and organized military revolts over 30 times.

U.S. imperialism has been an advocate of "limited war," "local war," "special war or anti-guerrilla warfare." Military aggression has been the cherished means of the U.S. imperialists in their scheme of smothering the national liberation struggle. At present the American aggressors have made South Vietnam a testing ground of "special war." Then they are preparing openly another criminal armed aggression against the Cuban Republic. U.S. imperialism is working

An anti-Yankee demonstration of the Dominican people



desperately to ignite a new war in an attempt to crush the socialist camp and suppress the liberation struggles of the exploited and oppressed.

However vicious the U.S. imperialists may become they cannot reduce again the awakened people to colonial enslavement, the people who have risen up for freedom and independence. Nor can the U.S. imperialists escape from their doom.

Today the peoples of the world brand U.S. imperialism as the chieftain of aggression and war, a bastion of contemporary colonialism, a strangler of national liberation struggle, the biggest international exploiter—the worst enemy of mankind. The people are intensifying their anti-American struggle.

DECISIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIALISM

The ever growing mighty socialist camp, the surging national liberation fight and the struggle of the workers of the capitalist countries for life and democratic rights have been joined in a great current of the time. And it is steadily leading mankind to a bright future wiping out the imperialists' colonial system.

Up to seventeen years ago Asia remained as a fertile ground for the Western colonialists for plunder and exploitation. But today the peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Chinese People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are building socialism successfully. In Africa Mali, Guinea, Ghana and other new countries have appeared and they are resolutely working to win economic independence while consolidating their political independence.

During the past five to six years in Latin America, once called the "back yard" of the U.S.A., no less than thirteen anti-popular, pro-American dictatorial regimes were brought down. Particularly in Cuba the revolution is moving ahead victoriously.

In April 1961 the U.S. imperialists staged a criminal armed aggression on Cuba. However, the Cuban people repulsed it in 72 hours. Today Cuba is threatened with another U.S. aggressive machination, but the people of Cuba are fully prepared to frustrate it again.

Under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front the armed units of the South Vietnamese people in the first six months

of last year waged successful attacks on the enemy on 3,650 occasions and killed, wounded or captured 15,000 enemy. During that period some 8,000 puppet army soldiers came over to the people's side.

Such armed struggles are going on in many countries on three continents—in Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Cameroon, Angola, and in Oman.

It should be pointed out that today's national liberation struggle and anti-imperialist struggle are not carried out by any one single class or segment of the population. There exists a broad anti-imperialist united front of the workers, peasants and the people of many walks of life led by the working class and its militant vanguard, the revolutionary parties. Moreover, today this front is not limited to a scale of one country but it is being expanded to that of the entire continent and the whole world. Today no less than 95 per cent of the world's total population are united in the anti-imperialist front.

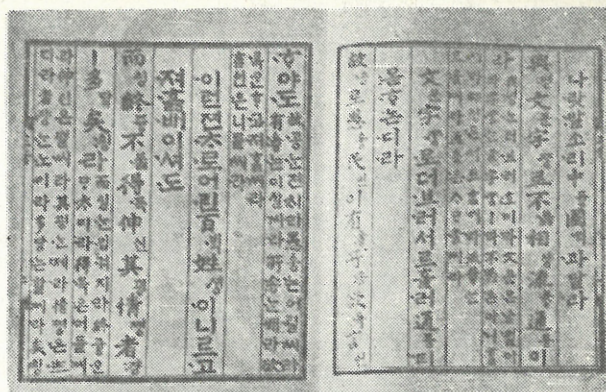
In Asia the people are fighting to sweep off U.S. imperialism and its stooges from the surface of this earth. In Latin America the people are struggling against the U.S. enslavement policy and the dictators, the U.S. puppets. And in Africa the people are struggling to bring down the last bastion of the colonial system. All this indicates that in the people's anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle the brunt of the attack is directed against U.S. imperialism.

In the anti-colonialist struggle the people are confident of victory of their great cause.

The world socialist system, the decisive factor in the development of human history, actively supports the liberation struggle of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries and it supports the newly-born independent countries in their struggle for the consolidation of independence. The socialist countries regard it as their sacred internationalist duty to do so.

All this testifies to the fact that the time has gone forever for the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism to have their own way any place in the world and no desperation of theirs will check the general collapse of the colonial system. It also shows that freedom and independence will be won by the people if they are united and fight against the imperialists resolutely.

KOREAN LETTERS



A reprint of the original annotation on Hunminjeongeum

The Korean alphabet is characterized by its unique system and structure.

According to the literal history of Korea, the first letters used by the Koreans were Chinese characters and it is around the 1st century, that Chinese characters were introduced to our country. However, it seems it was not until the 2nd-3rd centuries they were extensively used.

Chinese characters are made for the Chinese, hence contradictions arose in using them for the Korean language with its unique phonetic and grammatical structure. To remove these contradictions was the main concern of our forefathers, who had to work out various methods of conveying their thoughts through the medium of Chinese characters. There were the methods: to express their thoughts using only Chinese characters; to express the thoughts by Chinese characters, borrowing the meaning or sound of each Chinese character (this was called the method of "Hyangchal"—we have many literary works still in preservation which were written by this method a thousand and more years ago); to use Chinese characters in transcribing nouns, verbs and adjectives while the sound of Chinese characters in transcribing Korean adverbs and particles. The method quoted last, or the method of "Ridoo", gradually led to the invention of Chinese characters of simplified strokes, bearing a resemblance to phonetic symbols or signs.

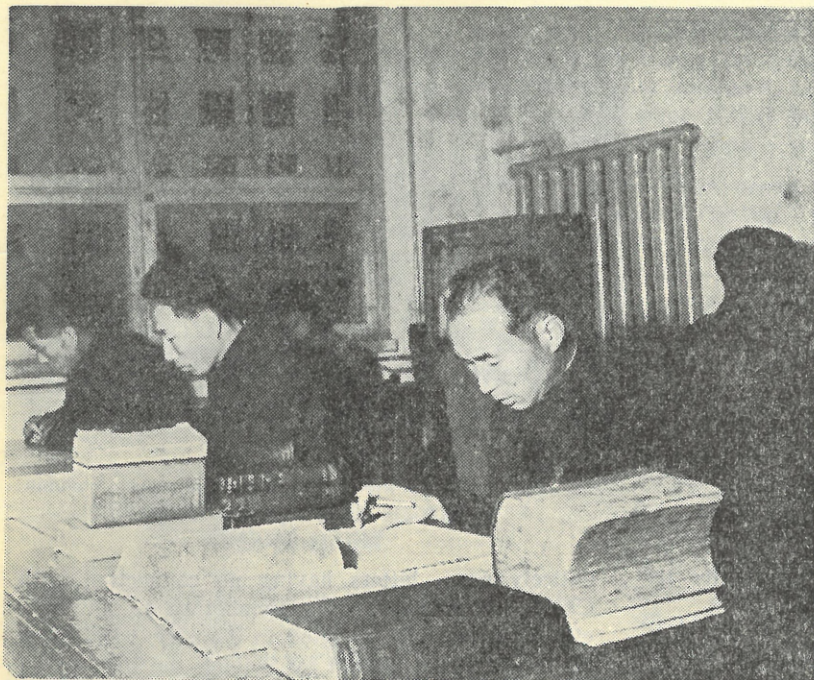
However, all these methods proved inconvenient for our forefathers in expressing their thoughts. Their age-old wish to have their own letters, simple to learn and write, was materialized in the mid-15th century with the appearance of Hunminjeongeum. The Hunminjeongeum,

entirely new letters having no connection with Chinese characters, nor resemblance to any foreign letters, were invented in January 1444 after many years of research by Sejong, the then King, who himself was an eminent scholar, and his retainers, Shin Sook Joo, Sung Sam Moon, Jung Rin Ji, and other renowned scholars and philologists. The invention of Hunminjeongeum was a pyramidal event registered in the history of Korean culture, contributing greatly to the world treasure house of culture.

Hunminjeongeum, or the Korean alphabet now in use, is made of phonetic symbols of vowels and consonants. As to the form of each consonant, the authors made it in the shape of the vocal organs when producing the sound of the particular consonant. Then, on this basis, they worked out the principle of writing new letters by combining the phonetic symbols in various ways to indicate the desired sound. Thus our forefathers blazed a new phase in the world literal history, demonstrating their originality and the high level of philology they had attained in those times.

Korean alphabet consists of only 24 letters, excluding diphthongs (see Note). Yet they can transcribe every sound of the Korean language, a language of rich phoneme. Each letter and syllable presents a most scientific, logical picture. And a few hours or a few days at longest are enough for one to learn and write all the letters. Therein lies the popularity of the Korean letters which soon became the letters of the entire people.

In working out the vowels and consonants and deciding the system of arranging them, the au-



A Korean dictionary is being edited
at the Languages and Literatures
Research Institute

thors proceeded, first of all, from the standpoint of the Korean language with its characteristics, and tried to make them suitable to transcribing the Korean language.

Hunmin Jungeum with its characteristics and superiority occupies a unique place in the alphabets of the world, enjoying unanimous extolment by the scholars at home and abroad.

Phonetic theory in modern philology came into being only in the latter part of the 19th century, but our forefathers already formed such systematic views on phonetics as far back as the 15th century which were fully embodied in the letters they invented. When invented, the Hunmin Jung-eum found a rapid way among the popular masses and gradually secured a firm place in the literal circles. In the following years, linguists of our country applied themselves in the further development and perfection of Hunmin Jungeum. We can cite Choi Se Jin who wrote many distinguished books on philology in the 16th century and many other scholars including Joo Si Kyung, the forerunner of the Korean language movement (a movement for the identity of the spoken and written language in the late 19th and the early 20th centuries).

The invention of Korean letters marked a decisive turn for the further development of the Korean language and for the efflorescence of the Korean literature and culture.

It should be mentioned, however, Hunmin Jungeum did not always tread a smooth path. When Hunmin Jungeum was made known to the world, it was attacked severely by the conservatives and it was long subjected to the contempt by the feudal rulers. Moreover it was suppressed. Particularly, during the period of Japanese domination (1910-45), the Japanese imperialists in pursuit of their barbarous policy of eradicating the Korean national culture, attempted to deprive us Korean people of our excellent national letters.

But once set deep root among the people, the Korean alphabet could not be eradicated by any oppressors at home and abroad. The patriotic Korean people always put up a resolute struggle to defend their national language and letters. They closely linked the struggle with their fight to safeguard the freedom and independence of the country from the encroachment of the enemy.

Particularly, the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung always paid deep concern to safeguarding and developing their national language even in the harsh period of armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

In the Programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association it was formulated that the education was to be conducted in the national language. At that time in the partisan-liberation areas the Korean language was used in people's every-

day life or in writing.

After the country's liberation from Japanese imperialism (August 15, 1945) the Korean letters proved their worth as the genuine letters of our nation only in the northern part of the Republic.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, adhering to the principle of Marxism-Leninism and in the light of the demand arising in the specific realities of our country, took a series of revolutionary steps to further develop the Korean language and letters.

Thus millions of illiterates, the legacy of Japanese imperialist rule, were made to read and write in a brief space of time and a social movement for clarification of the national language and establishing a people's style in writing has been launched accompanied by the scientific study of the Korean language and letters. The abolition of Chinese characters in the Korean literature and the introduction of lateral writing brought about a revolutionary change in the life of the Korean people, enhancing their cultural standard speedily.

Our linguists have already scored a great success in the field of philology, in the standardization of the language, as well as in the scientific study of the Korean language and letters. As a result, Korean spelling has been more perfected, then many dictionaries, including the 6-volume "Dictionary of Korean Language" with more than 170,000 entries, have appeared. Besides, many scientific books on Korean letters and ancient and modern Korean language were published.

Thus today, when the national culture of our country is being efflorescing as never before, the Korean language and letters, while serving as a weapon in the hands of the Korean people and as a factor of social development, are conducting to the brilliant flowering of our life in politics, economy, science, education, culture and art.

Note: Basic Korean alphabet of 24 letters with diphthongs excluded.

Consonants: ㄱ(g), ㄴ(n), ㄷ(d), ㄹ(r),
ㅁ(m), ㅂ(b), ㅅ(s), ㅇ(eu), ㅈ(z), ㅊ(ch),
ㅋ(k), ㅌ(t), ㅍ(p), ㅎ(h).

Vowels: ㅏ(a), ㅑ(ya), ㅓ(u), ㅕ(yu), ㅗ(o),
ㅛ(yo), ㅜ(woo), ㅠ(yoo), ㅡ(eui), ㅣ(i).

THE BELL OF THE BONGDUK TEMPLE

Artistic handicraft of Korea has a long history. Following Ancient Korea, that is believed to be founded some 4,000 years ago, three kingdoms, Kokuryo in the north, Paikche and Silla in the south, existed in Korea until Silla unified the peninsula in the 7th century. During the Three-Kingdom Age Korean artistic handicraft witnessed a flourishing development.

Of the three kingdoms, Silla, taking over the handicraft of the preceding eras and introducing the art of Kokuryo and Paikche, occupied a distinct place.

Particularly, gold, silver and other metal works are of high degree of excellence. They were highly appreciated abroad.

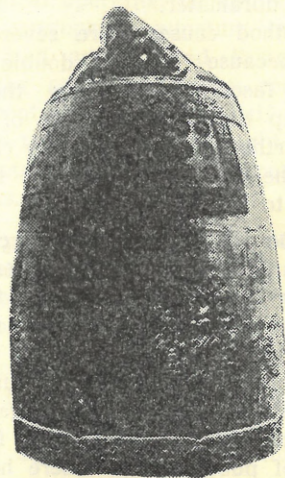
The gold crown and ear-rings unearthed from old tombs of the Silla period are known throughout the world.

The bell of the Bongduk Temple is one of the valuable relics of the Silla Kingdom showing the high level of ornamental metal work. The bell weighing some 72 tons was cast in copper.

Its diameter is 2.47 m., circumference, 7.72 m. and its shape is particularly known for gracefulness.

The mouth is wound with a floral designed, octagonally shaped band. The upper part of the bell is divided into four squares, each having a design of nine lotus flowers, on the middle part appear two flying celestial figures and again floral designs on the lower part. The top is shaped in a dragon. There is an inscription of more than 1,400 characters on the bell which tells of the history of the bell. According to the writing, four famous bell-founders directed the work.

The bell is most impressive with its sublime shape, designs, particularly its dragon-shaped ornamentations, and its solemn, deep-tone. The bell eloquently shows the high artistic and technical level of metal working in the Silla period. Silla's art of foundry was renowned abroad through its numerous Buddhist statues.



THE Chullima cerebral nerve surgical section of the South Pyongan Provincial Central Hospital has registered a great success in the operation and treatment of cerebral nerve diseases.

From 1957 up to the present this section has saved the lives of over 800 patients from the jaws of death by successfully performing major operations for more than twenty kinds of complex and dangerous diseases of the cerebral nerve system including encephaloma, cerebral abscess, trigeminal neuralgia, atrophy of the optic nerve and tumor of the auditory nerve.

The diseases of the cerebral nerve system are usually regarded as fatal and complex, and present symptoms of widely different varieties.

Pak Chun Ho, chief of the Chullima cerebral nerve surgical section of this hospital, has been directing every effort to perfect the treatment and operation on delicate and complicated cases of the cerebral nerve system.

Assiduously conducting research in this sphere, he, through clinical practice of many years, skillfully applied a complicated supplementary diagnosis such as encephalographia, encephalopneumographia, myelographia and arteriographia of encephalon to the treatment of patients and has developed the treatment of the diseases of the cerebral nerve system.

He has also devoted much efforts to raising the technical level of his section members, with the result that their skill in treating the patients has been further promoted.

Recently they perfected the research into the artificial meninges. The operation for traumatic epilepsy and the plastic operation for supplying any lacking part of skull was carried out in the past by way of sewing the fascia of the patient's leg to the duramater.

This method causes more severe pain to the patients because of the double operation for taking out fascia by incising the thigh and patching up the fractured part of the meninges with it. Further, this method may cause the recurrence of the disease because the fascia is liable to adhere to the brain.

Pak Chun Ho and his medical collective could not remain indifferent to the sufferings of the patients, or to the limitations of this method.

They got down to producing new artificial meninges, but it was by no means an easy job.

They were boundlessly encouraged by the teachings Premier Kim Il Sung gave on June 8, 1961 at the national meeting of frontrankers in the field of public health where he stressed that

GREAT SUCCESS IN CEREBRAL NERVE SURGERY

there was no disease that could not be conquered when the medical workers felt the patient's pain as their own and devoted all their sincerity.

After prolonged study and discussions for several months on end, they found new material thanks to the rapidly developing chemical industry of our country and immediately carried out experiments with this material. They succeeded in various chemical experiments and experiments on animals, but they did not immediately try out on patients.

Only after they had experimented with this material on their own body, did they introduce it into the medical treatment of the patients.

The new artificial meninges they produced have made it possible to eliminate the sufferings caused by the double operation on the patients and decisively solve the question of treating the disruption of duramater and epilepsy by preventing fusion with the duramater.

Not only that, they are now successfully treating atrophy of the optic nerve by combining the surgical method with the method of Dongeuihak (Oriental Medicine).

It was shortly after the national meeting of frontrankers of Chullima workteams held in August 1960 when they were instructed by Premier Kim Il Sung to give sight to the blind men that this cerebral nerve surgical section led by Pak Chun Ho boldly took up the research work on this subject. At the start, they directed efforts to learn the cause of atrophy of the optic nerve through their study of various medical books and experiments. They came to the conclusion that tumor of the pituitary gland and

Labour Hero Pak Chun Ho,
Chief of the Cerebral Nerve
Surgical Section



aneurism formed in the brain press on the optic nerve, hampering blood circulation and causing undernourishment, thus bringing about atrophy of the optic nerve.

Hence, in treating atrophy of the optic nerve the impediments in the brain caused by various diseases of the cerebral nerve system should be removed by means of surgical operation and functions of the optic nerve be restored. This required a very delicate and skilled technique.

On this basis, the medical collective cured successfully various diseases causing atrophy of the optic nerve by performing frontal craniotomy.

Section chief Pak Chun Ho performed the first operation on a patient who was suffering from atrophy of the optic nerve caused by a fracture. The patient recovered his eyesight one month after the operation.

Drawing confidence from this, Pak Chun Ho performed successful operations on cases of atrophy of the optic nerve caused by various diseases—tubercular meningitis, cerebral distor-miasis, etc.

In this connection he studied the experiences of Dongeuihak which had already been curing atrophy of the optic nerve in our country and hit on the idea of combining the method of Dongeuihak with that of surgical operation.

After a surgical operation he applied acupuncture to the appropriate puncture in the optic nerve system and administered Dongyak (herb medicine) to the patients, thereby reducing the time of treatment by more than half. Now they are completely restoring the eyesight of those patients with atrophy of the optic nerve in two or three months.

They are registering the patients of the cerebral nerve system all over the country for the purpose of treating them. Now and then they visit patients or send letters to them.

Today the people are proud of the precious experiences and medical success the medical collective led by Pak Chun Ho of the Chullima cerebral nerve surgical section of this hospital has achieved.

Korean Sportsmen and Tokyo Olympic Games

KIM KI SOO

Vice-Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The International Olympic Committee at its 59th session formally admitted the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to its membership and adopted a decision that a single Korean Olympic team of North and South Korea would participate in the 18th Olympic Games scheduled to meet in Tokyo in 1964.

The International Olympic Committee also decided that, if the South Korean Olympic Committee refuses formation of a joint Korean Olympic team of North and South Korea, it would recognize the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole representative of Korea in the international Olympic activities and allow the sportsmen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in Tokyo Olympic Games with their own team.

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has continuously made earnest efforts and shown sincerity for the formation of a single Korean Olympic team. On July 28, 1962, it approached the South Korean Olympic Committee with a proposal for holding a meeting of representatives of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees in Panmunjom on August 20 to discuss the question of forming a single Korean team.

But the South Korean Olympic Committee failed to respond to our proposal. We therefore addressed another message to the South Korean Olympic Committee on August 12, 1962, once again proposing a meeting of representatives of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees. The South Korean Olympic Committee did not give answer to our second message, and this compelled us to address on September 26, 1962

a third message suggesting the holding of a meeting on October 5. The sports circles the world over and the South Korean sportsmen and people support our reasonable proposals. However, it is to be regretted that the South Korean Olympic Committee is yet to answer to our proposals.

Now that the South Korean Olympic Committee has agreed to abide by the decisions of the 59th session of the I.O.C., a joint Korean team can be formed without delay if representatives of North and South Korean Olympic Committees gather at one place and approach the question in a business-like manner.

Sportsmen of far-off lands who have different colours and speak different languages come to our country without restraint and play friendly matches with us and we visit their countries. Then there should be no barrier in our way, which will block us descendants of the same forefathers who live on the same land from meeting and forming a joint Korean team.

In all parts of the world, preparations are now briskly under way for the forthcoming Olympic Games.

A meeting of representatives of North and South Korean Olympic Committees to discuss the question in a business-like manner is an urgent matter that brooks no delay in view of the fact that in a number of events elimination contests for the 18th Olympic Games are to take place in 1963.

We therefore once again proposed to the South Korean Olympic Committee on October 19 to hold the meeting before the end of November 1962 at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul.

We are confident that mutual understanding and trust between the Olympic Committees of North and South Korea will deepen and an ag-

reement will be reached on all questions that may arise in forming a single Korean team when their representatives meet and open-heartedly and earnestly discuss the question of the formation of a single Korean team in accordance with the national spirit and lofty sportsmanship. We should not depend on outsiders for the solution of this question, an internal problem of the nation.

There is no doubt that the sportsmen of Korea will achieve better results when they pool their talent and appear in the international sports arena as a single team. Moreover, they will demonstrate to the whole world the spirit of our nation, a brave and patriotic nation with a history of several thousand years and a brilliant cultural tradition and with a strong spirit of unity.

We are making preparations in a big way for good results at the Olympic Games. We plan to enter all events in the 1964 Summer and Winter Olympics.

We have already completed the selection of candidate athletes for the 18th Olympic Games with the active participation of a great number of amateurs, and collective training has been started.

While making preparations for the 18th

Olympic Games, the sportsmen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are preparing a programme for further strengthening friendly ties with the sportsmen of all lands.

The problem of forming a single Korean Olympic team attracts the attention of the entire Korean people and the sports circles of the world.

As the world knows, the decision of the International Olympic Committee which calls for the representation of Korea, a homogeneous nation, by a single team in the Olympic Games is guided by the respect for the national spirit.

A single Korean Olympic team will be formed soon when representatives of the Olympic Committees of North and South Korea, the parties concerned, meet and reach an agreement on ways and means.

South Korean Olympic Committee should make efforts according to the national conscience and lofty sportsmanship to form a single Korean Olympic team at an early date. The formation of the single Korean Olympic team represents the unanimous aspiration and desires of the athletes of Korea.

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will as heretofore spare no efforts for the formation of a single Korean Olympic team.

For Early Formation of a Single Korean Olympic Team

YUN SEUNG CHUL

Merited Athlete

Athletes of our country enjoy deep solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung. And their sports technique is rapidly improving.

As for me, I, once an ordinary

worker at the Kim Chaik Iron Works, have become a proud athlete of the Republic thanks to the solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea. Now I am a Merited Athlete.

I had many shortcomings when I took up football. As is the case with all other athletes, the Party has provided me with every condition for improving my sports technique and guided and assisted me. The Party's warm care has enabled me to better myself speedily. I have taken part in several international matches with footballers of foreign countries. When we scored good results or won victory at the matches with foreign players, I was naturally happy and felt immensely proud. But there was one thing that made me feel sorry. It was that we could not share the pleasure with our South Korean brothers.

It would be a great delight

for the athletes of North and South Korea to appear at international matches as a single Korean team and demonstrate the spirit of the Korean people. A single Korean team for international matches has been the unanimous wish of the entire sportsmen of North and South Korea.

For this reason, the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been making sincere efforts for the formation of a single Korean Olympic team in accordance with the decision of the 59th session of the International Olympic Committee.

We have time and again proposed a meeting of representatives of North and South Korea to

discuss the problem of forming a joint Korean Olympic team. But we are yet to receive an answer from South Korea.

We play friendly matches even with people of far-off lands who speak different languages and have different custom. Then what stops us descendants of the same forefathers from meeting and discussing the problems and pooling efforts? There can be no justification for the present state of affairs.

The formation of a single Korean team for the 18th Olympic Games is a matter calling for an immediate solution. No one has the right to reject and hamper the formation of a single Korean Olympic team.

We athletes cherish sportsman-

ship. Sportsmen in the North, not only from the standpoint of sportsmanship but also from kinship, are anxiously waiting for the day when the sportsmen of the North and South meet and go through a joint training.

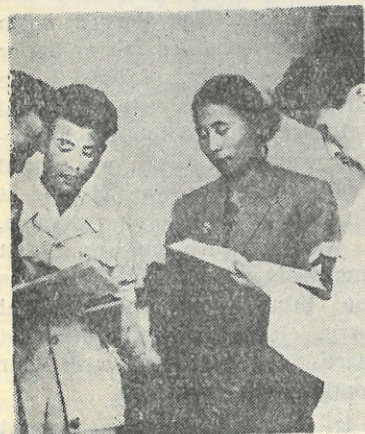
I am confident that the day will surely come when the Korean sportsmen form a single Korean team to take part in the Olympic Games and demonstrate to the whole world the spirit of the Korean people.

I am determined to work, together with all other athletes in the North, all the more actively for the formation of a single Korean Olympic team and concentrate my energy on improving sports technique.

A New World Record

Continued innovation and uninterrupted advance—this is the spirit of the Korean people today who are forging ahead towards the high peak of socialism. Not a single day passes without the Korean people making progress in all spheres.

Development of sports in Korea is spectacular. Illustrative of this is the instance of our woman athlete Shin Keum Dan.



She has steadily improved her records in the women's 400 m. and 800 m. runs to become an athlete of world fame. At the 1962 Znamensky Brothers Memorial Meet in Moscow, she topped the world records by clocking 53 sec. in the 400 metres and 2 min. 1.4 sec. in the 800 metres. Her continued efforts bore another fruit—improvement on her own record in the 400 metres. Competing at an athletic meet in Pyongyang in October last year, she covered the 400 metres in 51.9 sec., the fastest time ever recorded by woman athletes for the event.

New Stars

The national marathon race on October 24 last year brought to the fore many excellent runners.

The race drew some 120 runners from all parts of the country and ten of them covered the distance within 2 hr. 30 min.

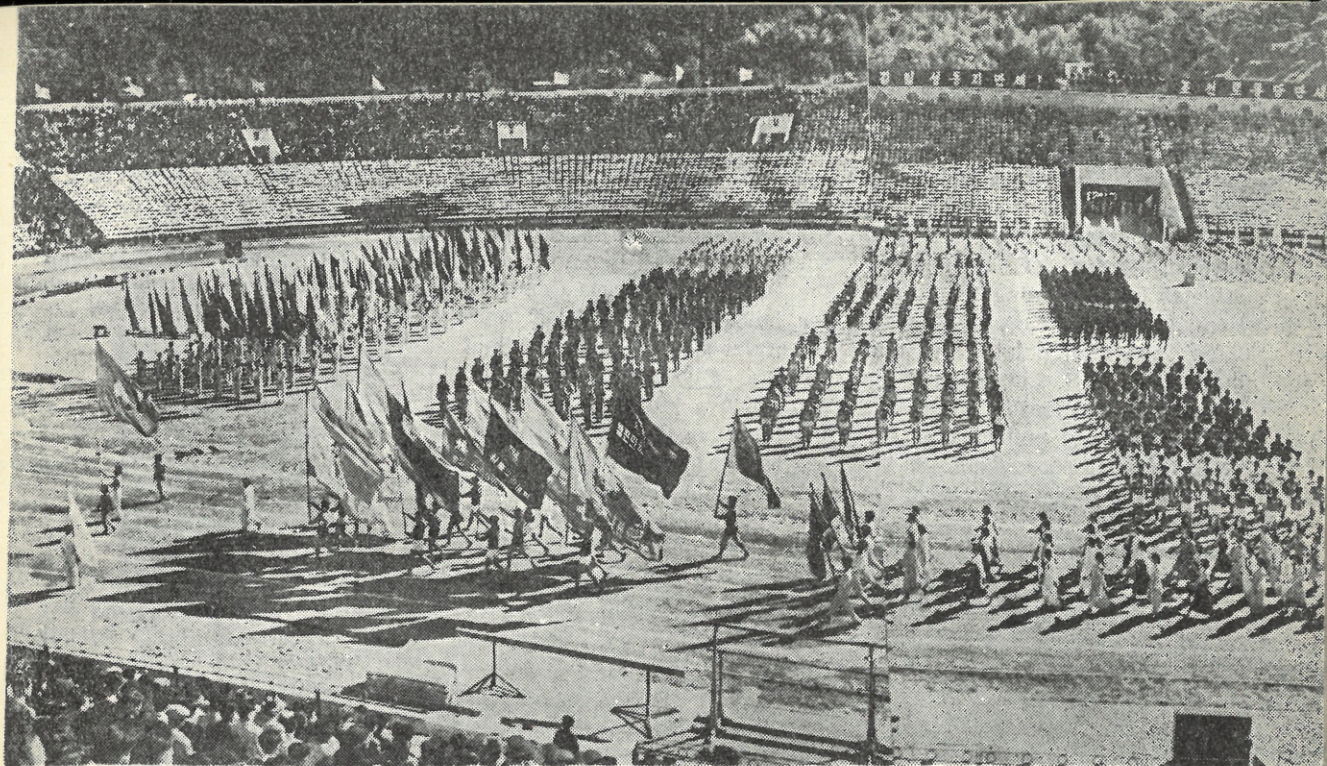
Ryoo Man Hyung

Shin Keum Dan

This means they chalked up better results than the winner at the Asian Games in August 1962 in Jakarta, Nagata of Japan who clocked 2 hr. 34 min. 54 sec.

Best time at the race was scored by 22-year-old Ryoo Man Hyung. His time 2 hr. 16 min. 09.6 sec. was better than the best world record for 1962—2 hr. 18 min. 52 sec.—established by Nakao of Japan at the international marathon race in October in New Zealand.





A scene of the opening ceremony of the National University and College Student Athletic Meet

STUDENT SPORTS FESTIVAL

The First National University and College Student Athletic Festival took place in Pyongyang from October 14 to October 20 last year.

The student sports festival was an event of grand scale. And it demonstrated the wide popularity of sports among the students, the sports as one of the powerful means of educating the younger generation into competent persons with an all-round development in knowledge, morality and physical strength. Large numbers of student athletes participated in the festival showing their excellent physical fitness.

More than 1,800 students, men and women from 36 higher educational establishments who had been selected at five regional elimination contests, competed in nineteen events.

Several national student re-

cords were bettered at the festival. New records were established in middle and long distance races, gymnastics and weightlifting. Ten students surpassed the standards set for Master of Sports, and many students attained the results commensurate with high athletic grading.

Half of those who surpassed the standards set for Master of Sports were the contestants in track-and-field events and 51 in total improved the national student records in track-and-field events and gymnastics.

Cha Won Hi of Soonchun Normal College shortened the national student record for marathon by 26 min. 15 sec. In heavy gymnastics, 50 per cent of the contestants competed for the first grading and many of them surpassed the standard for it. A remarkable improvement was al-

so noted in callisthenics and ball games.

Noteworthy improvement was scored in weight-lifting and national games. Five weight-lifters topped the standards set for Master of Sports.

Kim Il Sung University won first place in team scoring.

The recent student sports festival demonstrated the physical development, unflagging fighting spirit, excellent sports technique and comradely love.

On October 20, the closing day of the festival, national university and college student athletes' meeting for the promotion of the formation of a single Korean Olympic team was held at the Moranbong Stadium.

Song Jung Woo, Chairman of the Korean Students' Sports Society, was the main speaker. He was followed by several stu-

dents who also addressed the meeting. A message addressed to the South Korean sportsmen was adopted.

The message expressed the earnest desire of the student athletes for promoting the formation of a single Korean Olympic team and then pointed out that due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea the country was not unified, that Korea was not represented in the Olympic Games and that the sportsmen of North and South Korea had been unable to meet and play matches.

The message, pointing to the

consistent efforts of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the formation of a single Korean Olympic team, expressed warm support to the proposal of the D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee for holding a meeting of representatives of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees to discuss in a business-like manner the question of formation of a single Korean Olympic team and called on the youth and students and student athletes of South Korea to rise up in the struggle for early realization of a single Korean Olympic team.

FRIENDLY VISITS

The delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity that attended a seminar on "Asian Economic Assistance" held on October 25-30 in Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, returned home on November 13.

Kim Soon Bok, member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and Chief of its Education and Culture Section who attended the First National Congress of the Cuban Women's League returned home on October 16 by air.

The friendship delegation of the Japan-Korea Association which had been visiting Korea at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries left Pyongyang on October 25 for home by air. The eleven-member delegation was led by Shichiro Hozumi, permanent Council member of the Japan-Korea Association, member of

the Lower House and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

The Korean delegation to the Second Congress of the Asian and African Lawyers held in Guinea returned home by air on November 1. The delegation was led by Li Jin Soo, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association.

On November 1 a four-member delegation of Finnish social and cultural figures led by Tiainen Hannes arrived in Pyongyang by air at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries for a week's stay.

A delegation of the Chilean-Korean Friendship and Cultural Society arrived in Pyongyang on November 1 by air at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and left for home on November 14.

The three-member delegation was led by Carlos Morades Abarjua, a parliament member, lawyer and Chairman of the Chilean-Korean Friendship and Cultural Society.

STAMPS OF KOREA

STATIONERY

Stamp 1, 4 jun, black and deep azure, white porcelain writing-brush stand of the Li Dynasty period.



Stamp 2, 5 jun, black and clay colour, water-holder—a Li Dynasty white porcelain.



Stamp 3, 10 jun, dark yellow and black, documents case, made of bamboo in the days of the Li Dynasty.



Stamp 4, 40 jun, ash-grey and black, a celadon tea pot of the Koryu Dynasty.



Sizes of these stamps: 35 mm x 24 mm and 24 mm x 35 mm.



The First National University and College Student Athletic Festival took place in Pyongyang in October last year. Above: A football match between the Kim Il Sung University team and the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute team. Below: Korean wrestling bout between the Hamheung Medical Institute team and the Wonsan Agricultural Institute team

